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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Medway Man Amanda Haigh introduces The Times Voters Panel Protectionism under attack The first of a four-part series setting the scene for the Williamsburg economic summit next weekend Shades of summer Suzy Menkes on cotton tops and cosmetics

Inquiry call over Forces deaths

Mr Michael Heseline, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been urged to hold an inquiry into two weekend incidents in which eight British Servicemen died. Mr Douglas Hoyle, who was Labour MP for Warrington until the dissolution of Parliament, said: "It is legitimate to ask whether sufficient money is available for military vehicle maintenance and whether either of these tragedies was caused because the vehicles were not properly serviced."

Big fall in jobless forecast

Unemployment will fall dramatically whether the Conservative Party or Labour wins the general election, according to forecasts by the City University Business School in London. The forecasts are based on an economic model radically different from those normally used.

Police own up

After confessions by two policemen, the French Defence Minister ordered an inquiry into the detention for nine months of two Irish men and an Irish woman on arms and explosives charges. The three were freed on Friday night.

New penalties

Short, sharp shock sentences and curfews on young offenders are among penalties introduced in the Criminal Justice Act, 1982, which comes into force tomorrow. But those aged under 21 may no longer be sent to jail or borstal.

Pay ceiling call

Top salaries should not exceed £32,760 a year and there should be a national minimum wage of £90 a week, according to the National Union of Public Employees.

Nazi clash

Thousands of West Germans protesting peacefully in the town of Bad Hersfeld against a reunion of 17,500 members of Hitler's Waffen SS clashed eventually with police when tear gas was thrown.

Piggott's choice

Lester Piggott will ride the Geoffrey Waugh-trained colt in Next week's Epsom Derby. Piggott has won the classic eight times.

Replay sellout

Thursday's replay at Wembley of the FA Cup Final between Manchester United and Brighton, who drew 2-2 after extra time on Saturday, looks like being a sellout.

Leader page, 15 Letters: On election issues, from Professor N. MacKenzie, and others; singing standards, from Sir Thomas Armstrong, and others. Leading articles: Conspicuous; South African terror Features, pages 12-14 Saving the Kalahari's wildlife; El Salvador heading for an economic Armageddon; Sierra repatriant; Christopher Driver on Britain's cosmopolitan palate; a profile of R. B. Kitaj; Obiter, page 16 Lord Clark

Table with 2 columns: Page number and Section name. Includes Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Court, Crossword, Diary, Events, Law Report, Pym Report, Sale Room, Science, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatres, Weather, Wills.

Parkinson, Jenkin and Tebbit tipped in reshuffle

Senior Conservatives believe Sir Geoffrey Howe may become Home Secretary and Mr Norman Tebbit may switch to industry in a new Tory administration. Mrs Thatcher said Mr Francis Pym was distressed by reports that he would fight to stay Foreign Secretary, but his friends repeated the claim. The Chancellor and the CBI are sharply divided over economic strategy and prospects of cutting unemployment, according to disclosures last night.

Britain could have the most right wing government in the Western world if the Tories returned to power, Mr Roy Jenkins said. Seventeen days before polling, millions of voters cannot identify leading politicians or their parties, a MORI poll finds. Reduction in defence spending by a Labour government would be dependent on securing economic growth, Mr John Silkin said.

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe is regarded among senior Conservatives close to the Prime Minister as a likely successor to Mr William Whitelaw at the Home Office if the Tories win a second term on June 9.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who has been considered a strong contender to become Home Secretary, is thought more likely to be put in charge of the Department of Industry, clearing the way for the present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, another Thatcher trusty, to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Francis Pym is not expected by close colleagues of the Prime Minister to remain as Foreign Secretary after the election if the Tories win. She is believed to want to put one of her "own men" in charge of the Foreign Office, of which she is known to have a deep dislike, not in any way lessened by her experience during the Falklands war.

Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, would then become a candidate for Foreign Secretary. He is thought to be keen to move to a mainstream government post and Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to reward him for

having created an election-winning machine. As a member of the Falklands "War Cabinet", a former Minister of State for Trade, and a co-terminus executor of the prime ministerial command Mr Parkinson is regarded by many

er, who, like her, are strong supporters of Mr Tebbit. He believes that she might be unwilling to offer him the Home Office "bed of nails", as one of them puts it, so early in his Cabinet career. He is undoubtedly the rising star of the Government, but the job is seen as the most sensitive in the Cabinet and not one obviously suited to Mr Tebbit's abrasive style. Mrs Thatcher's close associates believe that she may feel that Mr Tebbit's career might best be advanced by putting him at the top of the department that will carry out much of the programme of selling off state industries outlined in the Tory manifesto.

He was Minister of State at the Department of Industry before his promotion to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment in September, 1981. Sir Geoffrey, after four years at the Treasury, during which he has acquired for himself an almost impregnable position in the Government, was said to be ready for a move.

He may prefer the Foreign Office, but Mrs Thatcher's colleagues hope that he might. Continued on back page, col 1

Pym likely to fight for job

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said yesterday that Mr Francis Pym had been "very distressed indeed" by reports that he would resist any attempts to move him from the Foreign Office after the election. But Mr Pym's friends last night affirmed that he would fight to retain his post as Foreign Secretary.

It was stated authoritatively that he felt pretty strongly about the matter because he had invested a lot of energy and effort into his first year in the job, one of the toughest in politics, and that he would be reluctant to see that thrown away.

However, suggestions that he would, if pushed, return to the backbenches appear to be stretching his stand. It is understood that although he would only leave the Foreign Office with the greatest reluctance, he might well be willing to accept another senior post, that of Home Secretary, if the Home Office were to fall vacant.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks on the matter were prompted by yesterday's headlines, which said: Defiant Pym Digs in at FO and Pym Gives Thatcher an Ultimatum.

The Prime Minister, referring to the reported threat that Mr Pym would return to the backbenches if he was forced out of the Foreign Office, said in an independent radio phone-in that report is totally and utterly untrue. Mr Pym has had no such conversation or communication with me, and he is very distressed indeed at that totally false report.

She also denied that she had publicly "slapped" Mr Pym down at two campaign press conferences last week on the Falklands and on the possibility of a landslide Conservative majority. The fact remains, however, that Mr Pym, according to disclosures last night,

CBI oppose Howe on economy and jobs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government and the CBI are at loggerheads over economic strategy and the prospect of reducing unemployment, according to fresh disclosures last night from the private discussions of the National Economic Development Council (Neddy). Ministers are shown to be pessimistic about jobs.

After Labour Party charges that the Cabinet had suppressed a gloomy Neddy appraisal of Britain's economic future, there is now evidence of sharp divergence of view between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leading employers. Confidential minutes of the TUC economic committee, which has six members on the council, reveal that Sir Geoffrey Howe told both sides of industry at the council meeting on May 4 that ministers "firmly reject any co-ordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation".

The Chancellor did not foresee any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment. By contrast, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, looked to the forthcoming economic summit in Williamsburg in the United States for "a co-ordinated strategy for growth, which, if cautious, need not be inflationary".

The TUC minutes report Sir Terence's contributions as follows: "CBI members were worried about the fragile and depressed state of the world economy, especially in the light of its growing interdependence. Although there were some encouraging signs at present, the CBI did not anticipate much of a recovery."

"Movement so far had been very small and started from a very depressed base. For this reason, the CBI saw scope for action, including cautious expansion in some OECD countries, in sustain and strengthen any signs of recovery."

In his contribution, Sir Geoffrey blamed the inter-

national recession on "expansionary fiscal and monetary policies pursued in the 1970s" and argued in a policy paper that there were now signs of progress: action by some countries to curb their budget, disciplined monetary growth, lower inflation and nominal interest rates.

On this basis, the TUC reports, the Treasury saw grounds for cautious optimism in the world. "Growth in the order of 2 per cent was envisaged in 1983, and this was described as 'modest and gradual' recovery which would not be associated with any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment."

The minutes continue: "Looking ahead, the Treasury paper firmly rejected a co-ordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation. Instead it argued that continuing to make headway against inflation, interest rates and public deficits would 'leave room' for sustainable growth of real demand and output."

The Chancellor "understood the interest of the TUC and CBI in expansion but felt that concerted increases in demand would be perverse and self-defeating". Instead, other countries should copy Britain's anti-inflation policies.

In their submission, the TUC said that the Williamsburg summit should display a changed set of priorities. The conference should also properly appraise the evidence for a recovery since, as the CBI had said, on present trends any upturn would be shallow and short-lived.

Sir Geoffrey's paper on economic recovery was "quite misconceived" and it excluded false optimism and used this to justify government policies, whereas the implications of both TUC and CBI representations was that sustained recovery was "only possible on the basis of changed policies".

Jenkins foresees shift to right

By John Winder

A danger that Britain, an essentially moderate country, would have the most right-wing government in the Western world, was envisaged by Mr Roy Jenkins in an interview on the London Weekend Television programme, *Weekend World*, yesterday.

Mr Jenkins, the leader of the Social Democratic Party and Prime Minister-designate of the Alliance, said that he would wish to moderate such a government. Interviewed by Brian Walden, he said that obviously going by the polls at the moment, a Tory Government looked a more likely general election result than a Labour Government. "That is clearly the case and I

believe that there is a very considerable danger of that Conservative Government being a government in which the liberal wing in the Tory party is weaker than it has been at any time since the Government of Neville Chamberlain, I think that would be very serious thing."

Earlier in the interview, Mr Jenkins said that the Alliance was not looking to be part of a coalition, except between Liberals and Social Democrats, if there was a hung Parliament, but would take responsibility for seeing what the electorate had willed and trying to carry it out. It might have to take responsibility for sustaining a government.

Mr David Steel, leader of the

Liberal Party, said on radio yesterday that if the electorate returned a verdict "that the parties should hang their heads together and that there should be much more cross-party cooperation, then so be it, we are prepared to enter such discussions."

Speaking on *The World This Weekend* on Radio Four, Mr Steel said of statements by Conservative and Labour leaders that they would not entertain a coalition with the Alliance: "They would wouldn't they? I would not expect them to say anything else in an election campaign."

Mr Steel suggested that interviewers were letting Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot off too lightly on the question.

Five die in air show Starfighter crash



A West German policeman covering his eyes as he walks away from the wreckage of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed during an air show near Frankfurt yesterday, killing five people. The pilot parachuted to safety.

A Canadian military spokesman said the aircraft, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, aged 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

The area was thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. Up to half a million spectators were watching the display. The West German Air Force alone has lost more than 250 Starfighters in the last few years. Several other European air forces and Japan have also had serious problems with the aircraft.

Police said the victims were parked in their car in woods near the airport. Pieces of burning debris set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties, Reuter reports.

He said that Captain Stephenson performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the

Doctors go into hiding in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's medical system was thrown into chaos yesterday when hundreds of striking doctors left their homes and hospitals for "unknown destinations", to avoid receiving back-to-work orders designed to break a bitter three-month strike over pay.

The action by the Israel Medical Association involved the striking of 70 tour buses, which were then reported to have dispersed throughout the country. The striking doctors were issued with instructions to carry ready cash and items of clothing which amounted to a summer survival kit.

There were contradictory reports about where the doctors would attempt to hide. Israel Radio claimed that one of the border crossings with Egypt had been closed to prevent them seeking sanctuary there.

The order to return to work comes into effect this morning. Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, made clear that it is backed by a prison sentence which will be enforced. According to representatives of the doctors, who want their pay to be virtually doubled, only 10 per cent of the country's normal medical staff were by last night on duty in hospitals and clinics.

The Government was reported to be considering a suggestion that the strikers should be mobilized under army reserve legislation. Some 80 per cent of Israel's hospital directors sent a cable to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, warning that they could no longer be responsible for what happened.

At a Cabinet meeting lasting more than four hours, most ministers backed a decision by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, not to increase the 22 per cent offer already made to the doctors.

Even ministers who have whose sympathy in the past with the doctors' claim pointed out that granting it could cause the already overstretched treasury to be overwhelmed. Strike leaders denied the Government's assertion that the back-to-work orders would be valid even if not delivered personally. Government legal advisers also say that the decision of the doctors to resign en masse before leaving their posts does not invalidate the orders.

PLO fear of split

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was last night preparing to expel from his Fatah guerrilla movement the PLO officers who yesterday pointedly refused to accept him any longer as their leader.

PLO officials in Damascus were expressing something akin to despair that the "mutiny" in the Bekaa Valley - which they believe has been instigated by Syria and Libya - could not be brought to an end without dividing the movement.

Mr Arafat himself was yesterday in the northern city of Tripoli on his fourth visit to Lebanon in 10 days, after a meeting of Fatah's executive committee had instructed the eight leading Palestinian officers involved in the rebellion to obey the orders of Mr Arafat as their immediate commander. The eight refused to obey the instruction.

PLO officials here believe Libya has given up to £750,000 to dissident members of Fatah in Syria and Libya to create further dissent among the guerrillas. The PLO suspects privately that Syria seems bent on

Car bomb blamed on apartheid

From Pretoria (Reuter)

A Roman Catholic Archbishop yesterday laid much of the blame for Friday's bombing in which 17 people died, on the South African Government's Racial Separation policies. "Essentially the escalation of violence is a response by desperate people to the built-in violence in an apartheid society", Archbishop Dennis Hurley, chairman of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said in a statement.

The bomb wounded 188 people, the worst guerrilla attack in South Africa's history, when it exploded in front of Air Force headquarters on a busy shopping street. Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said that states harbouring members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) could not expect South Africa to sit back. "Acts of terror... will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction to her own discretion and in her own interests."

In Nairobi, Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, said it was too early to say whether his organization was responsible for the blast. Reprisal threat, page 8

Angry fans demand Oval refund

Reports, page 22

Somerset supporters besieged the Surrey secretary's office at the Oval yesterday after the John Player League cricket match was called off by the captains and umpires at 1.40. About 1,000 people had paid admission. Ground staff said the pitch was dry, but the captains refused to play, saying the Vauxhall end was too wet. The match should have started at 2.0. When it was announced it would not be played, spectators demanded their money back. Extra police were called but not needed. Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, told supporters: "If you don't get your money back from Surrey, you'll get it back from us. Surrey had offered the spectators alternative admission to any of their matches this season."

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Soviet drive against Solzhenitsyn fund

page 11

Moscow (NYT) - Since the middle of last week a Leningrad court has been the scene of a treason trial that appears to represent the most determined effort yet to suppress the Solzhenitsyn Fund, a semi-clandestine group that has aided thousands of Soviet political prisoners and their families over the past decade. A former journalist, Valery Repin, aged 32, has spent hours in the dock confessing that his work as Leningrad manager of the fund made him a thoughtless pawn of the American Central Intelligence Agency. His wife, testifying for the prosecution, has corroborated his confession and pleaded for the court's mercy. More than two dozen others have affirmed their role in the purported treachery. The trial is likely to be followed by the trial of the fund's Moscow manager, Mr Sergei Khodorovich. The scope of the authorities' efforts and the length of the trial, which has already run four days, and will resume next week, suggest the priority that they attach to the suppression of the fund. The fund, incorporated in Switzerland, offers aid to inmates of prisons, labour camps and psychiatric hospitals, and to those condemned to terms of exile. Solzhenitsyn interview, page 11



# Union calls for £32,760 salary limit in move to help low paid

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national "maximum wage" of £32,760 a year, seven times as much as a few workers' minimum of £90 a week - has been proposed in the course of an internal TUC survey on measures to counteract low pay.

The idea comes from the National Union of Public Employees, which represents 700,000 traditionally low-paid workers in local government, the health services and universities and regards that figure as a "perfectly reasonable" top salary for anyone in Britain to earn.

In evidence to the TUC investigation, Nupe says its members "object to the contrast between the low wages that many of them receive and the gross overvaluation of certain jobs at the top of both public and private industry".

The union acknowledges the practical difficulties in establishing maximum salary levels, but insists "it will be difficult for unions to look sensibly at negotiating structures within their sectors in order to accommodate action on low pay, without looking at the implications for the whole pay structure, including top salaries."

But the idea of a 7:1 maximum spread between highest and lowest paid workers gets short shrift from some of the better-off brethren. The First Division Association, representing Whitehall mandarins, the airline pilot's union, Balpa, and the Engineers and Managers Association are among those

who rush to the defence of existing differentials.

The FDA says that such an arrangement would "cut across the rate for the job", discourage unionization at the highest levels and do little or nothing to help the lower paid.

The difference in view emerges in a TUC economic committee policy document on low pay, due to be discussed at the general council on Wednesday. After hearing the views of unions representing nearly seven million members, the TUC finds widespread support for a commitment to a low pay target for the negotiators. The most popular figure is two-thirds of average gross male earnings, which yield a target of £90 a week.

Some unions believe that figure is too high. The clerical union, Apex, insists it is neither realistic nor attainable, and the tailors and garment workers think it is unrealistic and will therefore not succeed in mobilizing members, particularly women. Other unions argue that it should be phased in over a two to four-year period.

The TUC found wide recognition of the need for government backing for the TUC low pay target for both public and private sectors. "Although there is little optimism that this would be forthcoming from the present government, it is argued that its policies on low pay and youth wages should be exposed."

Furthermore, there is clear agreement among unions on a

commitment to be sought from the Labour Party that in government it would observe the low pay target in respect of its own employees, including making available financial resources and supporting its wider application in the private sector.

Bringing all full-time workers to a minimum of £90 a week, whether by statute or by tripartite agreement between unions, employers and the government, would add between 3 and 5 per cent to the national wage bill, according to one union calculation, without taking into account any knock-on effects if unions sought to maintain differentials.

But most unions, the paper adds, would not seek to use such an exercise for self-interest. "There is broad acceptance by unions that progress in improving low pay will imply higher percentage increases for them than for higher paid workers."

There would have to be a vigorous "educational" campaign.

The TUC yesterday published international comparisons on pensions, arguing that Britain has "a poor record". Figures from the National Pensioners' Convention showed that a single pensioner in Belgium, France or West Germany receives more than half average earnings for those countries. In Britain the pension is worth less than a quarter of average earnings. Britons also tend to retire later than their Continental counterparts.



This Wellington-dad exhibitor preparing for the opening of the Chelsea Flower Show tomorrow is clearly undaunted by some of the worst weather in the show's history.

Tomorrow the show is open to members of the Royal Horticultural Society; the first public day is Wednesday. However, it may be advisable to go along on Thursday or Friday, since the London Weather Centre says, rather carefully, that it looks as though it may become drier by then.

Whether there have been 36 consecutive wet days in London so far depends on how the day is measured. If between 9am and 9pm, there have been that number, but they include two days when only a trace was recorded. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)

## MPs were misled, says barred jail officer

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs correspondent

Mr Richard Brown, chief education officer at Holloway women's prison, yesterday broke his silence to defend himself against being barred from the jail over his professional conduct with a former prisoner.

"I was helping her to get a university place to study English," he told *The Times*. "I have not broken prison rules."

Mr Brown said that Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, misled MPs in a parliamentary answer on May 13 by ascribing powers to Miss Joy Kinsley, Holloway's governor, she does not have.

Miss Kinsley instructed Mr Brown to give her a written assurance that he would not get in touch with the former prisoner. Mr Brown says he refused because links between classes in prison and education outside are essential to a prisoner's chances of rehabilitation.

Mr Brown said he was yesterday visiting two former inmates of Holloway in a mental hospital.

The key to the controversy is prison rule 81. Mr Mellor said the rule requires education officers to make the governor aware of contacts with former prisoners.

Mr Mellor then went on to add... and it is open to the governor to prohibit them if in the particular case he considers it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline.

But the rule says nothing about powers of prohibition. It says merely: "No officer shall without the knowledge of the governor communicate with any person whom he knows to be a former prisoner or a relative or friend of a former prisoner."

There is, however, a rule which gives the governor powers to prohibit contact with a former prisoner. But it is in a document which Mr Mellor did not mention and which Mr Brown says does not apply to him.

The document is headed, "Home Office Staff Handbook: Non-industrial Staff". Rule 295 in the handbook refers to prison rule 81 and adds: "It will be for the governor, or the superior officer, to decide whether the contact with an ex-prisoner, relative or friend of a prisoner, or ex-prisoner, should be allowed and, if so, to give whatever advice may be considered appropriate."

Mr Brown's case is that he complied with prison rule 81, but that rule 295 does not apply to him because he is not "Home Office staff".

## Science report Weedkiller with dioxin banned in Germany

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Another European country has stopped production of 2,4,5-T, the controversial weedkiller that contains tiny quantities of dioxin.

The latest issue of *New Scientist* reports that production of 1,200 tonnes a year has been stopped in West Germany because new environmental regulations forbid the transportation of wastes contaminated with dioxin.

Although the German process for making 2,4,5-T produced a low level of contamination, it resulted in about four kg of dioxin contaminated waste each year. That was shipped to Astwarp for incineration on special ships in the North Sea.

The ban by the West German Government is another consequence of the dioxin waste controversy which erupted in 1976 from the explosion at the chemical works that devastated the small Lombardy town of Seveso.

Forty-one barrels of well-travelled Italian dioxin waste from that plant were found in France last week. Dioxin is a colourless crystal made up of the basic elements of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and chlorine. There are about 75 types, distinguished from one another by the number of chlorine atoms.

The word dioxin has come into common use to mean the most poisonous member of the family, a variety known as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Experiments on laboratory animals show that TCDD is less poisonous than botulin, tetanus and diphtheria toxins, but rather more so than strychnine and arsenic.

Cancer and genetic diseases are caused in animals. But as there are no scientifically controlled studies of its effects on man, the impact on people is judged from industrial accidents. They have happened in Britain at Belper, in Derbyshire, in West Germany and in North America.

A serious accident in 1949 at Alford, in West Virginia, at a plant producing herbicide, directly contaminated 121 workers. They have been followed for the past 33 years by the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Environmental Health.

That study reports that the death rate among them and the rates of cancer and other chronic diseases over the long term, are little different from those among the normal population.

## Petrol bomb thrown in Londonderry riot

From Richard Ford, Belfast

About 200 youths pelted the Royal Ulster Constabulary with petrol bombs at the weekend and riots were fired during almost five hours of the worst rioting in Londonderry since the hunger strikes two years ago.

Five hundred petrol bombs were thrown at the police during disturbances, in the Bogside area of the city, which ended early yesterday after the police fired several rounds of plastic bullets to disperse the gangs.

At the height of the rioting several shots were fired at security forces. They returned the fire but do not think anyone was hit. Two policemen were slightly injured by stones and a police Land-Rover was damaged when it was set on fire.

The police believed they were deliberately lured into the confrontation, which occurred on the second anniversary of the hunger strike death of Patsy O'Hara, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Shortly before 11pm on Saturday they were called to investigate a suspicious device near the Savoy Bar. When they arrived they discovered that it had been moved to waste ground, and then the riot began. The device was later found to contain five litres of petrol.

Earlier there had been three attempts to bring the police into the area where a public house in William Street was set alight, a lorry was burnt near the Guildhall and a bus was hijacked and burnt by a gang of youths.

Ten men, including a former Belfast city councillor, were charged at Belfast magistrates' court on Saturday with a series of terrorist offences on evidence given by Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, an alleged INLA "supergrass", and were remanded in custody.

Among the accused are James Brown, chairman of the Belfast executive of the Irish Republican Society Party, the political wing of the INLA, who faces a charge of murdering a police constable, Kevin McQuillan, the party's vice-chairman; and Sean Flynn, who recently resigned from Belfast City Council and is charged with conspiracy to murder members of the RUC, and membership of the INLA.

## Climbers hurt in three falls

Three men were injured, two seriously, in climbing accidents at the weekend.

Mr Graham Pitt, aged 20, a student, of St George Avenue, Windle, St Helens, Merseyside, is believed to have fallen from a considerable height at Surprise View Rocks, Hathersage, Derbyshire. He suffered extensive injuries to his spine, pelvis and chest.

Mr Noel Crane, aged 19, of Bannockburn, Bathaston, Avon, who was rescued by an RAF helicopter after a 150ft fall in the Wye Valley at Wintours Leap, Gloucestershire, was yesterday "seriously ill" with multiple fractures in the intensive care unit of Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol.

Mr Richard Hodges, aged 18, also a student, of Ernest Road, Hornchurch, Essex, received head and arm injuries when he fell from Froggatt Edge, Derbyshire.

## Missing officer 'not a risk'

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that there were any security implications in the disappearance of a senior officer working at the Royal College of Military Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley, aged 49, vanished six weeks ago after leaving his married quarters near the college for work. He is commandant and chief instructor of the joint work study school. His car was found in Folkestone. There was an empty revolver in the boot.

The phenomenon increased her optimism that the marbles will be returned in the foreseeable, if not the near, future.

A UN conference of culture ministers last autumn supported her determination to campaign for their restitution, and now the Greek Government has unambiguously endorsed his proposal to make a formal request to the British Government. That will not come from Miss Mercouri, who is on an unofficial visit.

She is to see Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, today on a courtesy call, but will not raise the question of the marbles. "If, however, the matter is raised she will certainly make her views known", the Greek Embassy said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

## Sentencing young offenders Courts have stricter powers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter and more flexible powers for courts sentencing young offenders, coupled with important changes in the rights of adult defendants, come into force tomorrow under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act 1982.

Prison and borstal are abolished as penalties for offenders aged under 21 and replaced by a new sentence of "youth custody" which, with detention centre orders, will be the only custodial penalties for that age group.

Courts will have a wide new range of powers to impose "short, sharp shock" three-week custodial sentences on young offenders, impose "curfew" restrictions and order them to refrain for a specified time from activities, such as attending football matches.

For adults there is a new legally aided right of appeal to a crown court against a refusal of bail. But the defendant's right to make an unsworn statement from the dock is abolished and, for the first time, courts can remand an accused to his absence without his consent.

Unlike borstal, the new "youth custody" for young offenders will be a sentence of fixed length, normally up to four months maximum, but it may be extended to life for murder or manslaughter. Courts can also make new, short detention centre orders for only three weeks.

But the Act says that custody must be imposed only where no other penalty is appropriate, and only when an offender is legally represented and after social inquiry reports have been made.

To encourage greater use of non-custodial measures, courts will have increased powers to specify activities that offenders aged under 17 must undertake as part of a supervision order.

They include the power to impose a "curfew" or night restriction order, requiring offenders to stay indoors during specified hours or on certain days, and curtail activities.

Courts will also be able to order offenders who are the subject of care orders to be removed from their homes for up to six months. That is to prevent persistent offenders in care being returned home by local authority social workers.

The age for community service, where the probation service can provide facilities, is dropped from 17 to 16.

The provisions, which form the main body of the Act, reinforce powers brought in earlier this year under which courts can hold parents responsible for fines and compensation imposed on offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

There will also be new safeguards for children in local authority care who are held in secure accommodation. From tomorrow they must be released or brought before a juvenile court within 72 hours.

For adults the most controversial measure is that which allows the accused to be remanded in his absence, with his consent, on three successive occasions up to a limit of 28 days.

The National Association of Probation Officers, which is expected to boycott two of the new measures by refusing to recommend or supervise night curfews and the restrictions prohibiting offenders from certain activities, is urging politicians to give a commitment that the measures will be reassessed and revoked after the election.

In a letter to the four main political parties it says: "We consider the policing of curfews to be a totally inappropriate role for probation officers or social workers."

## Christian CND in vigil at air base

From Nicholas Timmins, Upper Heyford

The Christian section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday spent the day discussing theology and non-violent direct action in a muddy field outside the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, before deciding that some people would try to go over the wire today to pray on the base.

About 80 people stayed on after a march of about 2,000 to the base yesterday. An ecumenical service for Pentecost was held, followed by a vigil throughout Saturday night.

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Mark Santer and the Bishop of Dudley the Right Rev Anthony Dumper, joined the march to the base, which houses F1-11 nuclear bombers.

Gifts of a cherry tree and a cross were accepted outside the base by Mr Peter Blaker, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces. He took the gifts, he said, "to show that we too are committed to peace, as committed as anyone else in our country."

Lady Olga Maitland, the founder of Women and Families for Defence, spent the weekend in a mobile camper handing out leaflets supporting the Government's stand on defence to Christian CND supporters and in villages around the base.

She said that she had been received without hostility but accused CND of misusing a religious occasion for political purposes.

Mr Paul Johns, the chairman of Christian CND and a Methodist, said that the distinction between religious and political activity was artificial.

## Another threat to vanishing butterflies

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists think that a small, brown butterfly in danger of following the Large Blue into extinction soon. The Heath Frillfly, which should start to flutter through its surviving haunts in a few weeks, is now found only in Kent and Cornwall.

Mr Alan Stubbs, a scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "It is reduced to three sites, all of which have major conservation problems".

Early this century the butterfly, which prefers quiet glades, was found in about fifty British woods.

The council, a quango which administers wildlife law, hopes to enable the butterfly to survive. In 1979 it declared the handsome Large Blue extinct, and it fears that others among Britain's 60 odd butterfly species could disappear by the end of the century.

The Heath Frillfly is light brown, with a checkered pattern on the wings. Mr Stubbs explained that one of its remaining haunts was sympathetically managed but very small. Another had begun to be managed for butterflies, but the operation might be too late. The third was threatened with an increase in density of tree cover which could make the area too dark for the delicate insect.

## Mercouri sees omen for marbles' return

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences and scourge of the British for not returning the Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, looked up to see the sun shining in London yesterday and said: "It is an omen. We believe in omens."

The phenomenon increased her optimism that the marbles will be returned in the foreseeable, if not the near, future.

A UN conference of culture ministers last autumn supported her determination to campaign for their restitution, and now the Greek Government has unambiguously endorsed his proposal to make a formal request to the British Government. That will not come from Miss Mercouri, who is on an unofficial visit.

She is to see Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, today on a courtesy call, but will not raise the question of the marbles. "If, however, the matter is raised she will certainly make her views known", the Greek Embassy said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

She believes that the marbles should be returned as of right, regardless of the arguments that if Lord Elgin had not shipped them to Britain they would not have survived and that they have been well looked after at the British Museum.

The question of what happens to them once they have arrived back in Greece, whether they should be placed in a museum or put back into the Parthenon, should be decided in Greece, she argues.

Standing outside the Greek Ambassador's residence in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, Miss Mercouri recalled that she had joined demonstrations at the house, then the Greek Embassy, against the dictatorship of the colonels in 1968, had gone on hunger strike and addressed a public protest in Trafalgar Square.

As she remembered support from the British people at the time, she was wished good luck by a passerby yesterday for her latest campaign. "I need good luck. We need your help", she said.

Christie's sale of printed books and Western manuscripts totalled £840,431, with only 2 per cent unsold. A *Histoire Ancienne*, spanning the fairly lengthy period from the Creation to the death of Julius Caesar, written and illuminated in Paris about 1380, was sold for \$262,000 (estimate \$200,000-\$250,000), or £169,072, to H. P. Kraus, the New York dealer.

It incorporates two large miniatures and 76 single ones. The same dealer spent \$66,000 (estimate \$40,000-\$60,000) on a Paris Psalter and Offices from a Breviary of about 1285-1297.

## Support for BL deal in doubt

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

Shop stewards may urge 1,300 striking workers at BL's Albion works on Glasgow to reject a national union recommendation for a return to work.

A mass meeting today is to hear details of the proposed settlement agreed between National executive officers of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the BL management.

Officially Mr James McLean, the shop steward's convenor, would say only: "We are going to the meeting with a formula presented to us by national officials, which we are instructed to take to our membership."

But Albion shop stewards are angry because the plan appears to avoid the issue of compulsory redundancies, which started the two-week strike.

BL has threatened to close the Albion plant, which makes all the axles for its trucks division. The company wants to cut 146 jobs and needs 12 more volunteers to fill the quota.

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23rd at 8 p.m. The Signature Collection. Self-Portraits by International Artists, 1983 in the medium of Make-up. Sponsored and presented by Charles of The Ritz and in Aid of the Save the Children Fund.  
26th at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Fine English Furniture, Eastern Rugs and Carpets  
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The Library of Book £2.50 (£3 post paid)

## Campaign to save farm land

People in scattered hamlets on the North Downs in Kent are campaigning against 631 acres of farm land in the Buckland and Dene valleys being used as an Army training ground.

Their campaign, backed by Gravesend Borough Council, Kent County Council, 11 parish councils and more than thirty local and national environmental groups, has gained a public inquiry, to be held in September.

## Horse bolts

Nicola Greenhough, aged two, was placed in intensive care with chest injuries after a horse pulling a trap bolted among spectators at a carnival in Mossley, Greater Manchester, on Saturday.

## Sale Room \$660,000 for 'miracle' book set

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The complete set of books published on vellum by the Kelmscott Press, put together by John A Saks, the enthusiastic American collector, was auctioned by Christie's on Friday for \$660,000 (estimate \$350,000-\$400,000), or £425,806. The set was bought by Manges, the London antiquarian book dealers.

The publications had been divided into 49 lots but were offered first as a collection and readily found a buyer. Such a set is extraordinarily rare, almost miraculously so. The editions of all the Kelmscott publications varied in size but in two cases only five copies

were printed on vellum. Thus only five complete sets on vellum could have been formed. Three sets were owned by William Morris, the presiding genius of the press, Emery Walker, the printer, and Fairfax Murray, the collector and close collaborator.

Sydney Cockerell, Morris's secretary stated in 1898 that "the extreme difficulty of completing a set after the copies are scattered makes it unlikely that there will ever be a fourth". It was nevertheless achieved by John Saks, including 21 titles from the Morris library and two presentation copies from Morris.

Christie's sale of printed books and Western manuscripts totalled £840,431, with only 2 per cent unsold. A *Histoire Ancienne*, spanning the fairly lengthy period from the Creation to the death of Julius Caesar, written and illuminated in Paris about 1380, was sold for \$262,000 (estimate \$200,000-\$250,000), or £169,072, to H. P. Kraus, the New York dealer.

1350/1350



# Over-insulated homes may lead to 1,500 deaths a year, surveyor says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Modern heating and insulation methods are believed to be a serious threat to health which at its worst can result in more than 1,500 deaths a year, according to a leading building surveyor.

The cause is that the Government's "Save It" campaign has been too successful, and homes are now too well insulated, Mr Malcolm Hollis, a chartered surveyor, says.

Home owners have reduced heat loss and draughts to the minimum but have forgotten the need for adequate ventilation. In certain parts of the country, especially Scotland, the North and the West, there is a growing danger of radiation poisoning directly attributable to poor ventilation.

In those areas difficulties are being caused by radon, a dense radioactive gas formed from uranium 238. The uranium, in a very weak form, is present in the ground, particularly where the underlying bedrock is granite.

It is absorbed naturally by building materials such as clay bricks, blocks and masonry, where it breaks down into radioactive materials, one of which is the gas.

Radon can then percolate through the house walls and be inhaled by the residents. Decaying radon also produces a substance called polonium, which is known to cause lung cancer.

In the past radon has not been a problem. It is brought into most homes through natural air-flow, three-quarters of it being emitted from the Earth's crust and the rest from masonry.

But now homeowners have insulated so much against heat loss and draughts that they do not provide adequate ventilation. That leads to trapped radon from masonry being trapped, when it can build up to dangerous levels inside the home.

Mr Hollis, who has studied the subject, said last week: "The present level of radon radiation is usually not a problem, but the reduced ventilation can multiply the damaging effects by up to three times."

It is felt that there is a probability of this causing death at the rate exceeding 1,500 a year.

Government agencies are aware of the growing threat. A

survey is being conducted by the National Radiological Protection Board into the extent of the danger and the results are expected in about two years' time. A Royal Commission on environmental pollution is also due to report on the problem towards the end of this year.

The full extent of the danger is not yet clearly known but building surveyors such as Mr Hollis have become increasingly concerned about the long-term implications of campaigns such as "Save It".

He believes that while it is important to reduce energy consumption, consumers must be made aware of the possible side-effects of making their homes completely draught-proof and double-glazed.

The situation is exacerbated by modern building design, which does not normally include a fireplace and chimney, natural airways.

There are simple methods of eliminating the dangers of radon. According to Mr Hollis, the provision of a horizontal membrane between the earth and the ground floor of the building will be sufficient to reduce by three quarters the gas penetration into a home.

## Funds threat to historic homes

By a Staff Reporter

The pressure on public funds as historic homes are offered to the nation by owners facing huge tax burdens is becoming so great that the Government will have to come in the rescue or some properties will not be saved, according to Mr Angus Strirling, director-general-designate of the National Trust.

He was speaking yesterday after it became known that difficulties surround an offer of the early eighteenth-century

Calke Abbey, near Derby, built by Sir John Harper and home of the Harpur-Crewe family.

Calke Abbey, magnificently furnished and full of Victoriana, is described in Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *Derbyshire* as "very ambitious in scale if somewhat coarse in detail".

It was offered to the nation, with its park and a substantial amount of land, in lieu of tax after the death of Mr Charles Harper-Crewe in March,

1981. The tax bill is understood to be about \$5m.

Mr Strirling said: "The family trustees offered the house, the park and the land, the land providing us with an endowment for the property."

"But the Government rejected the idea of the land being accepted. So it means in effect that there is no endowment."

"Without very substantial public funds in one form or another we could not cope."

## Solicitors 'face £20m in error claims'

By David Nicholson-Lord

In a dispute among solicitors over compulsory insurance against negligence claims, eight claims worth more than £1m each have been taken out against firms. One solicitor has estimated that up to £20m could be involved.

The claims, under the compulsory indemnity scheme operated by the Law Society, have brought to a head a simmering quarrel between the "richer" and "poorer" ends of the profession over the costs of the scheme. Under pressure from the smaller, provincial firms the society has now agreed to bring forward proposals for change as soon as possible. The eight claims, which may also involve questions of professional misconduct, stem mainly from large-scale commercial deals but also involve a matrimonial case, one of conveyancing and another relating to the conduct of a High Court Action. A mistake in the disposal of shares as also been alleged.

The Law Society has declined to give details of the cases, or the total amount set aside, on the ground that they might identify the firms concerned. It could not say whether disciplinary action might be taken.

The disclosure has led to fears that a new pattern of seven-figure claims is being set. The previous record for a settlement was just under £1m, although this was the only figure above £500,000 since the scheme began in 1975.

Mr Stanley Best, chairman of

the British Legal Association, representing 3,000 solicitors in smaller practices, estimated that up to £20m could have been set aside to deal with the claims.

Smaller firms are angry because, they claim, they are subsidising the richer London firms under the scheme's present arrangements. Premiums, currently calculated on a per capita basis, are to rise by 15 per cent from September when the maximum limit for cover will be set at £500,000.

Mr Best said that the increase, to £1,565 a year for a London solicitor and £1,204 for others, could represent 10 per cent of the income of a solicitor doing relatively unrewarding legal aid work in the provinces but only 0.5 per cent of a city solicitor's earnings.

"It is absolutely disgraceful because there is no question that the profession has to do a great deal of legal aid work to help people in difficulty", he said.

"If the wealthy practitioners have to put up their charges to cover insurance costs, the large corporations which are their clients can afford to pay. But the legal aid practitioner doesn't have the means to do that because the limits are laid down by Parliament."

The provincial firms want premiums to reflect turnover and are seeking a ballot of the Law Society's membership. Senior officials are expected to make new proposals before the end of July.

## Aldershot women protest

Two women in Aldershot have started a petition demanding official action to protect them from off-duty soldiers, after the conviction last week of six members of the Parachute Regiment for rape.

Mrs Joy Aynsley and Mrs Jean Burt, her sister, want the Army to take some responsibility for what their men are doing off duty.

Mrs Aynsley, aged 32, who has a daughter aged 15, said: "At night Aldershot is a ghost town for the civilian population because women do not want to be propositioned. A woman driver can just be waiting at traffic lights."

An Army spokesman in Aldershot said yesterday that relations with the local people were quite satisfactory.

## House to be rebuilt in Australia

Workmen in Southampton yesterday began dismantling a house which will be shipped to Australia and rebuilt at a cost of £40,000.

The house, "Mon Repos", belonged to Bert Hinkler, the Australian test pilot, who was killed in 1933 while flying over the Italian Alps.

It was to have been demolished by Southampton City Council until Hinkler's home town of Bundaberg, in Queensland, decided to save it.

## Three killed in road crash

Three people died and three were injured when two cars were in collision on the Hereford to Worcester road near Malvern on Saturday night.

The dead were Mr Nigel Carver, aged 19, of Jubilee Drive, Upper Colwall, near Hereford, Paul Holt, aged 25, of Mersey Road, Worcester, and Miss Sandra Turner, aged 19, of Morin Close, Worcester.

## Blaze death

Mr Thomas O'Dwyer, aged 38, died yesterday when fire swept through the bedroom where he slept. Firemen fighting the blaze, in St Paul's Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, found his body.

## Parachutist dies

Miss Kay Walker, aged 23, of Leam Lane Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was killed on Saturday when her parachute failed to open in an organized drop from a helicopter at Sunderland airport.

## Mosque protest

The Western Animal League claimed responsibility yesterday for spattering red paint on a £300,000 mosque which was opened in Gloucester on Saturday. It said it was protesting against traditional Muslim methods of slaughter.

## Writers' payout scheme begins

By Kenneth Gosling

In a little under six weeks a computer at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, will start calculating the earnings on up to 100,000 books borrowed from public libraries, as the public lending right scheme moves towards its first payouts to authors next February.

So far 5,000 writers and illustrators have registered under the scheme, a process some regarded as unwieldy and complicated; and because there may be as many as 8,000 more eligible to register by the end of June, a reminder by the reluctant has been issued by the P.L.R. registrar, Mr John W. Sumson.

Central government funds of £2m, less administrative costs of between 15 and 25 per cent, have been allocated for the first year's share-out. This will be distributed according to the popularity of registered author's works in the libraries. There is a top limit of 25,000,



Dr Magnus Pyke: critical of 'rigmarole'.

so that more is available to the average writer.

Dr Magnus Pyke, the scientist and author of a number of books - "around the 20 mark" - was critical of "this tremendous rigmarole" although he had filled in the

necessary forms to qualify for P.L.R.

"It has taken at least six months to get all this done," he said. "There is some scepticism that we shall not get much out of it, anyway. A couple of years ago I received a modest cheque from the German lending rights and I had not done a darned thing except write a book."

Both he and Mr Michael Bond had reservations about the requirement to track down their illustrators.

Mr Bond, author of the Paddington Bear children's books, who is working on a Paddington television script, said that getting agreement from the illustrator on the percentage split of P.L.R. payments was difficult.

"But by and large I am pleased it has happened and that a principle has been established, although there is quite a lot of paperwork," he said.



War highlight: Terency Cuneo, the military artist, putting the finishing touches to the official painting of the Scots Guards action at the flare-lit Tumbledown Mountain in the Falklands conflict.

## Why some are more prone to accidents

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

What makes one person more accident-prone than another? New research at the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit, in Cambridge, seeks the answers to that question.

The results could have important applications in matters as diverse as selecting and training pilots and the rehabilitation of people who have suffered strokes or a head injury.

A report of the work in the latest issue of the council's monthly bulletin says it is hardly surprising that the brain occasionally fails to function perfectly, given its tremendous complexity.

Errors of perception are commonplace for most people. Usually they result in little more than a slight surprise, or a minor setback: dialling the wrong telephone number, burning the toast, tripping over the cat or entering yourself with the bread knife.

On other occasions the slightest error can have disastrous consequences, even though in terms of perception it differs little from one of those everyday slips.

Dr John Duncan, Dr Frank McKenna and Dr Ivan Brown are trying to discover what it is about particular tasks or the conditions in which it is being done that causes a person to make a mistake. They are also looking at human characteristics which might make one person more error-prone than another.

One of the projects is research into complex activities. When driving, even a single manoeuvre, such as overtaking a car ahead, involves the coordination of many subcomponents of the task, and the less central components, such as mirror-checking or anticipation, may be most likely to be neglected during absent-minded slips.

## Racing pigeons grounded by lethal virus

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Pigeon fanciers have been prevented from entering their birds in competitions on the Continent because of a virus. They have been forced to scrap the racing calendar for this year, just as the season has begun. The Ministry of Agriculture imposed the ban, which took effect at midnight when it discovered that the disease, Paramyxia, had spread from Holland and Belgium into France.

Mr Roy Ryals, a fancier for 35 years and president of the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, which has 109,000 members, said: "It is a terrible disappointment for everyone, with the season just under way."

## Yard study report on 'corrupt police'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Reports on allegations of police corruption linked to the £3.4m silver heist robbery in 1980 are being studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The reports were drawn up during investigations led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ronald Stevenson, which have been under way for some time. They refer to allegations concerning 12 bars of the silver which were missing when the haul was recovered by the police.

The Yard issued its statement on the progress of the inquiry

yesterday after the *News of the World* reported that Mr John McVicar, the former bank robber, who is now a journalist, had uncovered evidence on the disappearance of the silver. Mr McVicar claims to have interviewed several members of the robbery gang who have not been caught.

According to the newspaper, a documentary videotape being made by Mr McVicar would include allegations of corruption involving a senior policeman below the rank of commander, a wealthy businessman and a solicitor.

## Livestock to be shipped to Falklands

A cargo of hundreds of animals and birds, ranging from farm livestock to huddlegars, is to be shipped to the Falkland Islands in July, Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.

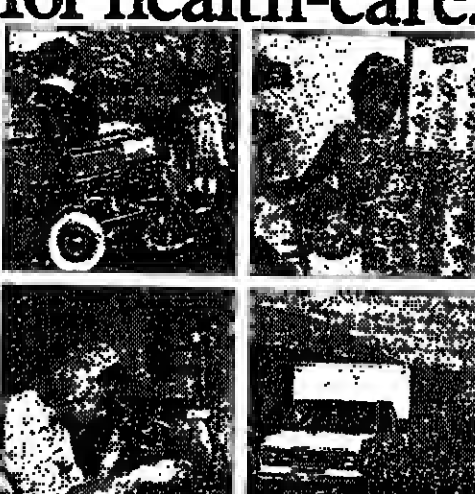
The shipment is being arranged by the Falklands appeal fund and the Crown Agents and is intended to help the islanders to rebuild their economy after the losses suffered during the Argentine invasion.

The cost of the project is about £125,000, out of £640,000 so far raised by the fund. Many of the animals have been given by farmers and breed societies. During the Argentine occupation many animals were killed for food by troops.

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NEDC row • The hustings ELECTION JUNE 83

THE ISSUES EQUALITY

Benefits for women in dispute

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

Existing laws, together with the roles of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, will be the focus of debate on equality between the sexes and for racial minorities.

Immigration is a key election issue. The Conservatives are standing on their record of immigration controls and the British Nationality Act of 1981, arguing that "effective immigration control" is the means to "good community relations".

They argue that since 1979 immigration has dropped to the lowest level since control of migrants from the Commonwealth began more than 20 years ago, and that the

The key issues on equality are: Immigration control and legislation such as the Nationality Act, programmes of "positive action" to combat racial and sexual discrimination; equal pay for equal work; public spending on child welfare and maternity benefits; role of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Nationality Act creates "a secure system of rights and a sound basis for control in the future".

Labour is pledged to repeal the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act of 1971, replacing them with a "citizenship law that does not discriminate against either women, or black and Asian Britons".

Under a new nationality Act Labour would grant automatic citizenship to anyone born in Britain and a new immigration Act would loosen the current age restrictions for children and the criteria for elderly parents and other relatives.

In a seven-point policy package for ethnic minorities the Alliance says that it will amend rather than repeal the Nationality Act, providing objective tests of citizenship, a right of appeal against refusal and the abolition of the time limit for established residents to apply for registration as British citizens.

Both Labour and the Alliance outline campaigns to help ethnic minorities and end racial discrimination and disadvantage. Both envisage programmes of positive action to ensure equal job opportunities. The Alliance sees the Commission for Racial Equality subsumed into a new, wider human rights commission and Labour envisages a special monitor for racial equality.

Debate on equal rights for women will centre on tax, equal pay and state benefit laws. The Conservatives are already pledged to amending the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Act to incorporate the notion of equal pay for work of equal value and recent important concessions on points pressed by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Both Labour and the Alliance also say that they would amend that Act. But they also want programmes of positive action as for ethnic groups, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women at work. Labour wants a Cabinet minister to promote sexual equality and a strengthened Equal Opportunities Commission, while the Alliance sees that body replaced by its new, powerful human rights commission.

All parties are pledged to remove the tax inequalities of married women and the most divisive issue therefore is likely to be the amount of public spending on state benefits such as maternity allowance.

Labour backs a higher child benefit, a higher maternity grant (£100 instead of £25) and more money on maternity services, family crisis centres and health screening programmes. The Alliance also wants better community services, where it says it will create 100,000 new jobs, and higher child benefits.

Tomorrow: Law and order

Leader of SNP denounces Labour betrayal

Scottish Nationalist candidates were urged by their party leader yesterday to "storm the citadels of unionist power".

At a rally in Stirling, Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP MP for Dundee East in the last Parliament, said it was up to them to break the British connexion which prevented Scotland making progress.

New information shows I am right on NEDC paper, Kinnock insists

By John Winder

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said last night that he had been given information by telephone that showed that the document he believes led Mrs Margaret Thatcher to call an early election was a prediction of the future, not just a gloomy glimpse of the present industrial situation.

In a speech on Saturday, Mr Kinnock said that the report produced by the National Economic Development Office, had been suppressed.

He worked at home yesterday, hoping that a copy of the document might be delivered anonymously to him by "some kindly spirit" or even that it might arrive in a Treasury envelope. "If the report had been only about the past there would have been no need to suppress it," he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, speaking on Saturday night, accused Mr Kinnock of having made a "totally false and recklessly misinformed" speech.

"It is untrue," he said, "to suggest that a paper about prospects for the economy has been suppressed." The March NEDC report was on Britain's industrial performance and all members of the economic development council had agreed that its publication would be "unhelpful to British industry and helpful to our competitors".

The Chancellor added: "As the minutes clearly showed, Mr Len Murray, for the TUC, suggested that publication should be deferred for a couple

of months. It was agreed that the paper should receive further staff consideration. "Mr Kinnock's fantasy may be based upon his recollection of reports of another NEDC paper discussed at the council's April meeting. That was published in the usual way immediately after the meeting.

"There is no justification for the suggestion that the timing of the election had anything to do with the agreed decision to defer publication of the March paper."

The Prime Minister, speaking on independent radio, said that Mr Kinnock's speech had contained "hollow, false, accusations".

In his speech, at Manchester, Mr Kinnock said that it was not true, as Mrs Thatcher had said, that he had called the election because further speculation over the date would have harmed the national interest.

"The election has been called for June 9 because the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council that under present government policies the slump in Britain could and would only get worse."

A photocopy of minutes of the NEDC meeting issued by Mr Kinnock later showed that Sir Geoffrey had said that discussion of staff level was necessary. Much of what had been done was good, but he had seen it for the first time only that weekend. "There should be a two months' adjournment," the minutes recorded him as saying.

That minute was of a meeting on March 2. Among those present were Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and other trade unionists as well as senior ministers and industrialists.

The minute recorded Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, as saying that the paper under discussion, NEDC (83) 12, was so gloomy that people reading it would want to get the first boat out of the country. The view of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, according to the minutes, was that he did not believe publication would be productive because there was not a single item of cheer in it. "It should not be published until positive ideas were included on what might be done about our competitiveness."

Mr Len Murray is quoted as having said that originally he had favoured publishing, but now agreed that the paper should "lie fallow" for a month or so.

The NEDC report at the centre of the controversy was not discussed at length at the council (our industrial correspondent writes). It was an historical examination of Britain's industrial performance and a follow-up to a study made some years ago.

There was no suggestion at the meeting that the report should be suppressed.

Sir Campbell says that the report examined Britain's industrial performance last year and not, as suggested by Mr Kinnock, the prospects for this year.

Labour in doubt on voting strength

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour vote is more uncertain than ever because of the emergence of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, according to a canvasser's guide carried in the latest edition of Labour Weekly, the party newspaper.

A campaign briefing says that doorstep canvassing is more important than ever before because of "third party intervention". It adds: "Because of the new situation Labour supporters need to spend more time on the doorstep and must plan priorities in advance."

Experience in recent local and parliamentary by-elections had indicated that voters' intentions were much more uncertain than in the past; that many voters made up their minds after contact on the doorstep; and that nowadays it was more difficult to identify Labour supporters accurately.

"Canvassers in the past have been instructed that identification was the only purpose of

canvassing, but now, even bearing in mind the pressures of time, canvassers should also try to conven on the doorstep. Canvassing should be extended to explaining party policy and the learning of voters' problems.

The admission that the Labour vote is "softer" than before and that voters must be persuaded, rather than taken for granted, also prompts the party's senior tacticians to offer two other items of advice to party workers.

The briefing says: "We can no longer take the answers we receive on the doorstep at face value and we need to be more sceptical about those who say they are Labour voters."

Guidance is also offered to those who face on the doorstep undecided voters: "If they reply that they have voted Labour in the past, ask they why they are hesitating this time; probe them."

Journalists resist Dublin ban

Journalists working on the election campaign in Northern Ireland for the republic's state-run television and radio stations are threatening to black 14 constituencies in a class over a ban on outlying coverage of Provisional Sinn Fein candidates (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The newsroom chapel of Radio Telefis Eireann in Belfast has proposed that film of meetings, press conferences, rallies and interviews in the constituency where Sinn Fein is standing should be blacked because the ban makes it impossible to treat candidates fairly.

Mr James Mitchell, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, has said that he was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, which held it was the minister's duty not to allow access to the airwaves to members of an organization whose purpose was to undermine the state.

Star spangled banners Thespians show their colours

By David Hewson

Basil and Sybil Fawcett were a couple on whose union God added a child, so it must come as a small surprise that the election has put them asunder. The division may seem a little odd - the erstwhile Nazi Basil, alias John Cleese, has marched into the Alliance camp, while Sybil, for all her blue-ribbon Toryism, can be found on the Labour hustings in the persona of Prunella Scales.

But both belong to the growing number of greasepaint politicians who have abandoned the old showbiz dictum that one treads the boards in a state of neutrality.

Labour can boast the support of Compo, the perpetually hobo played by Bill Owen in *Last of the Summer Wine*, Colin Welland, the actor-writer who scripted *Charlies of Fire*, and Billy Connolly, the comedian who seems more at home in the gossip columns trysting with Pamela Stephenson, the actress.

The Conservatives have the singer Vince Hill warbling their campaign songs, moral support from a host of comics, including the *Two Ronnies*, and Tom Stoppard, the playwright, representing the intellectual end of the spectrum.

Only last week, David Puttnam the film producer, broke off from production in Thailand to telegraph a message of support for the Alliance, a sympathy shared by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer of *Gandhi*, and Bamber Gascoigne, the quizmaster of *University Challenge*.

Nowhere is the new showbiz politician more evident than in the Labour Party, where Arts for Labour, a group of around 200 actors, writers, poets and artists, has been mustering support for Mr Michael Foot by providing election material, posters, and platform speakers.

While celebrity endorsements of politicians may be common in the United States there is still a feeling among some sections of British opinion that the practice is beyond the pale of conventional electoral standards. The Conservatives flirted briefly with showbiz personalities on political platforms before the



Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.



Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.

last election, but both they and the Alliance have held back this time.

Ian Flintoff, the actor who is acting chairman of Arts for Labour while Bill Owen, the usual chairman, is filming a cinema version of *Last of the Summer Wine*, was unabashed that the socialist campaign relied more on showbusiness than its rivals.

"I can understand the other parties shying away from showbusiness to promote themselves as if it was an advertisement for soap powder. But we are not there to advertise the Labour Party, we are there because the party coincides with our beliefs."

Arts for Labour, which was founded in 1981, is reluctant to list its members in terms of their fame, and regards a spear carrier at Stratford as being equal to a well-known television face. But when it comes to campaigning, it will be the familiar personalities who are pushed into speaking alongside Labour politicians in key marginals.

Labour's rivals are simply happy to list the personalities who have asked for their support to be registered. Little canvassing is likely to be carried out by the familiar faces who have publicly enlisted in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative causes.



Wreckage: The remains of the RAF coach lying upside down in a ditch beside a road in the Black Forest.

RAF mourns Black Forest deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Prayers were being said yesterday at RAF Colchester, Norfolk, as relatives of airmen injured in the Black Forest coach crash flew out to West Germany.

Six men from the base were killed when their coach ran off the road and landed upside down at the bottom of a bank on Saturday. The Ministry of Defence said that four airmen were still very seriously ill, two seriously ill and 19 others detained in West German hospitals with various injuries.

The crash was near the small town of Sasbach-Walden, 12 miles south of Baden Baden. The coach was carrying 40 RAF personnel. According to local police the coach appeared to swerve across the road before plunging into a ditch.

One of those injured, Corporal Vanessa Winterburn, the only woman on the coach, said that she believed the brakes had failed.

RAF spokesman said the men, based in Britain, had been taking part in an exercise with Canadian forces at Baden-Solingen and were out on a day's excursion.

He said he understood that three helicopters had helped evacuate the casualties to hospitals in the area. The six bodies were moved to RAF Weiberg in West Germany to await transport home.



A policeman talking to one of the 34 who escaped.

Coltschall was "deeply shocked" yesterday, and services were being held for the dead and injured in the Romao Catholic and Church of England base churches.

Nearly everyone on the base not involved in duties was expected to attend the services for 41 Squadron, which operates Jaguar photo-reconnaissance aircraft, and which lost five men in the crash. Three of

the dead airmen were married, living in married quarters on the base.

Mrs Miriam Armstrong, aged 59, of Middleton, Leeds, mother of Senior Aircrewman Paul Armstrong, said: "Paul rang me just before leaving for Germany. He had served three years in Germany and was really looking forward to going back for a brief visit. "On Saturday night I was

watching the news when I saw a report on the crash. I just had this terrible feeling deep down that Paul was involved. I just froze."

"Then I heard a knock on the door. It was a Flight Lieutenant who told me Paul was dead."

Senior Aircrewman Derrick Swash, another of the men killed, was planning to marry. Yesterday Miss Ruth Dysan, aged 24, an RAF transport driver based at Finningley, South Yorkshire, was being comforted by the Swash family at their home in Chantry Way, Swantland, Hull.

Mr Swash, aged 26, had been in the service for six years and had just signed on for a further three years with the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at Laarbruch, West Germany.

The dead were named by the Ministry of Defence as Senior Aircrewman Peter Fox, aged 26, married, from Norwich, the coach driver, Sergeant Brian Roe, married, from Sheffield; Junior Technician Michael Messenger, aged 23, married, from Colchester, Warwickshire; Senior Aircrewman Stuart Winship, aged 20, single, from Biddolph, Stoke-on-Trent; Senior Aircrewman Derrick Swash, aged 26, single, from North Humberdale, and Senior Aircrewman Paul Armstrong, aged 25, single, from Leeds.

Unions unite to fight Pinochet

Santiago (Reuters) - Chilean trade union leaders have formed a new organization trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

An announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) on Saturday a day after an unyielding broadcast by the President - came after a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted Dr Salvador Allende's Socialist Government, labour unions have been

badly fragmented, with many umbrella federations and a constant shifting of alliances. The strains between unions opposed to the Government became evident when the copper workers' union called a general strike for May 11 but received little backing. It won support from other unions only when it opted instead for the day of protest.

In his speech, nine days after the demonstrations, General Pinochet ruled out any acceleration of the planned return to democracy, which under a constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980 will not come before 1989.

One of the Government's immediate reactions to the protest, which ended in violence in working-class districts, was an invitation to some opposition union leaders to hold talks with the interior Minister.

Later that day, the Government also announced it was prosecuting the copper workers' leaders, prompting expressions of solidarity and support from the leaders it was trying to woo.

But the weekend declaration announcing the formation of CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organized labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

Guerrillas attack Andean city

By Our Foreign Staff

Suspected left-wing guerrillas attacked Ayacucho in the central Andes of Peru, backing out the town before launching a dynamite and machine gun assault on police headquarters, and other targets.

Up to 200 sticks of dynamite, were used during the attack, which took place on Friday, the third anniversary of the launching of guerrilla operations by the Sendero Luminoso organization.

A policeman was killed, according to one report, and ten wounded police were flown 400 miles to a hospital in Lima on Saturday. Official sources said that at least 25 guerrillas were killed and several dozen suspects captured.

There was no official confirmation of a report in *El Observador* newspaper, which quoted police sources as saying that 80 peasants had been killed in a group of guerrillas in San José Setce, north of Ayacucho.

Glenn rocketing to new acclaim in opinion polls

From Nicholas Asford, Washington

Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut who first rose to public acclaim in a rocket, has now soared to new heights in the opinion polls.

A series of new polls has found that he has caught with and, in one poll, overtaken Mr Mondale, his chief rival for the Democratic nomination for President.

Of even greater significance, particularly for Democratic leaders, who will select their candidates at next year's party convention, is that, all the polls show that Senator Glenn has a better chance than Mr Mondale of retaining the White House for the Democrats.

A poll taken last week by the *Los Angeles Times* showed Senator Glenn ahead of Mr Mondale. A new poll by Gallup has Senator Glenn still in second place, but catching up fast. According to Gallup, Mr Mondale's lead has shrunk from 19 to a percentage points in the last two months.

Name of the four Democratic hopefuls comes even close to the two front-runners. The Gallup poll gave Senator Gary Hart only 4 per cent and Senator Alan Cranston 3 per cent.

Perhaps the best news for Senator Glenn, whose middle-of-the-road image clearly has wide appeal, has been in "trial heats" against President Reagan, where he has scored heavily with independent voters.

The Senator's campaign staff have been careful not to ballyhoo the latest poll findings, recognizing that the campaign is still at a preliminary stage and that early front-runners have a history of running out of steam.

Furthermore, it is remembered that Mr Jimmy Carter had only gained 4 per cent support in the polls by January, 1976, yet went on to win the party's nomination and the presidency the same year.

Buoyant Salvador rebels tell regulars to desert

San Salvador (Reuters) - Salvadoran left wing guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on Government troops over the past seven weeks, the insurgent Radio Venceremos said at the weekend.

The radio said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning El Salvador's 45-month-old civil war and it called on Government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the Oligarchy".

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded. Spokesman for the armed forces were not available to comment on the claims.

The radio also said guerrillas seized a 22-mile stretch of road yesterday between the frontier city of Usulután and the town of Santiago de Maria, win the town.

The radio reiterated its rejection of a new Government amnesty law, saying it is a move by the Government to gain by propaganda a victory it has failed to win on the battlefield.

The criticism was reinforced by a declaration yesterday by the Committee of Salvadoran Political Prisoners which described the amnesty law as "the worst the Government could design".

40,000 in Argentine protest

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - About 40,000 people marched through Buenos Aires in a mass protest over the military junta's statement that thousands of people who disappeared during anti-guerrilla operations should be considered dead.

The human rights march through the city centre to the Congress building on Friday night went off peacefully. It was one of the largest political demonstrations since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy last year. Elections are due to take place on October 30.

Earlier the junta had raised a political storm by accusing the left wing of the Peronist Party of being a front for the Montoneros guerrilla movement.



Senator Perez Esquivel: On fast for 10 days.

It issued a document saying Senator Vicente Leonidas Saadi, the Peronist leader, and his intransigence and Mobilization factors had close links with the leaders of the guerrilla movement, which was active in Argentina in the 1970s.

Senator Saadi later denied having anything to do with the Montoneros and accused the armed forces of trying to divide the Peronist Party. Argentina's largest political movement.

Among those taking part in the march were Senator Adolfo Perez Esquivel, human rights campaigner and Nobel peace prize winner, who had been fasting for 10 days to draw attention to the fate of those who disappeared in Argentina.

Looking thin and covered by a blanket, Senator Perez Esquivel was carried by friends most of the way. Later he spoke to the crowd, condemning the junta's report on the vanished, issued last month.



# Wave of kidnappings as feud flares in mountains of Lebanon

Beirut (Reuter) - At least 23 people were feared dead yesterday after a wave of abductions in a Lebanese mountain feud between Druze and Christian villagers.

Officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Chouf mountains, outside Beirut, where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks on Saturday.

They feared that 13 more kidnap victims might have been murdered. The Christian Phalangist radio said that 14 Druze were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured Christians.

It added that Mr Joseph al-Hashem, the Phalangist leader in the Chouf area, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Chouf mountains have long been a battleground between Druze and Christians. The latest conflict broke out on Saturday after a Druze leader was killed by a landmine in the village of Kfarhin, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 Christians from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The Christians responded by seizing Druze travellers.

The left-wing Mourabitun radio reported that more people were seized by Phalangist forces yesterday. A bitter atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen at road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shot off the roads between Christian Zable and Druze communities. State-run Beirut

radio said that President Amin Gemayel and Mr Chafic al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Prince Majeed Arslan, the Druze leader, contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Mr Philip Habib, the US roving ambassador, arrived in Beirut yesterday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He flew in from Israel to brief Lebanese officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

● JERUSALEM: The Israeli security forces have stepped up their guard on a number of Christian institutions in the biblical village of Ein Kerem near Jerusalem - the birthplace of John the Baptist - where two Soviet nuns were brutally stabbed to death late last week, Christopher Walker writes.

Yesterday the Israeli Foreign Minister refused to comment on a bitter hostile report by the Soviet news agency, Tass, which blamed the murders of the two women - a mother aged 68 and her daughter of 43 - on what it described as "Zionist thugs".

There was a growing suspicion among detectives involved in the case that the double murder might have been the work of Jewish fanatics opposed to Christian activity in the Holy Land.

The two dead nuns were named yesterday by police as Mrs Barbara Vespirov and her daughter Veronika, both of whom had had been stabbed.

● West Bank dismissal: A leading Arab doctor on the West Bank said on Friday that he was dismissed from his official post because he failed to perform as the Israeli administration would have liked during the recent wave of mass illness in the occupied territories. NYT reports.

Dr Hissain Obeid, director of public health services on the West Bank for the past nine years, said he had been informed in a letter received on Thursday that he was dismissed, because he publicly disagreed with the official line that the symptoms that struck some 900 West Bank Arabs had no organic basis.

"They wanted to force me to say it was mass hysteria and I refused", Dr Obeid said. "I was punished for my medical opinion."

● CAIRO: American ambitions of drawing Egypt into what Mr Alexander Haig, the former Secretary of State, once called a "strategic consensus" appeared to recede after it was announced here yesterday that Egypt would develop its Red Sea base at Ras Hana without help from the United States, Robert Holloway writes.

A statement by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, fell short of asserting that Egypt would deny the United States facilities at the base, but implied that it would be made available to the American rapid deployment force only in exceptional circumstances.



## First night at La Scala for the Pope

The Pope addressing a packed audience at La Scala opera house in Milan. His visit, on Saturday evening, was the first ever to La Scala by a Pope, and was said by some newspapers to have been the first Italian social evening at which a Pope was present since the Renaissance, Peter Nichols writes.

The Pope made use of his weekend in Milan, the centre of Italian

economic life, to call for a concerted effort to reduce unemployment. When he addressed leaders of the Confederation of Industry yesterday and conferred with representatives of the unions on Saturday he called for "coordinated and responsible action" against unemployment.

"One of the reasons why I came here," he said, in a speech at Castello San Giovanni, "is to make clear my

sharing in the sufferings of those who have lost their jobs or find their security threatened. Unemployment is a fundamental problem."

Damage caused on Friday night by a petrol bomb to the stand on which the Pope said Mass yesterday, upon his return to Rome, was repaired in good time. Police said that an unidentified individual threw the bomb soon after midnight on Friday.

## Tornadoes evict 1,000 in Texas

New York - The American south-east was battered by another violent storm on Saturday, unleashing tornadoes and floods and taking the death toll to 25 in less than a week, Christopher Thomas writes.

Texas bore the brunt but heavy rain fell from Oklahoma to the Carolinas and in Louisiana hundreds of families fled when rivers rose to bursting point.

Eleven tornadoes hit Texas, making 1,000 people homeless. More than 60,000 in the Houston area were without electricity and 500 people were evacuated for fear of flooding.

## Poles suspend butter rationing

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland is to suspend rationing of butter, margarine, lard and high-fat milk from June 1 because production of dairy goods and some animal products has increased.

An end to rationing of vodka, sweets, cigarettes, soap and washing powder was announced earlier this year but sales of meat, sugar, flour and petrol are still restricted.

## Driver held as crash kills 8

Celle Ligure, Italy (AP) - A Spanish lorry driver was charged with multiple homicide after a fiery pile-up inside a tunnel that killed eight people on Saturday and injured 22.

A huge ball of fire and smoke billowed through the Pecorile tunnel 18 miles south of Genoa when the lorry smashed into a line of more than 20 cars and exploded.

## Freedom swim

Athens (AP) - Six Turkish nationals, four of them of Kurdish origin, sought political asylum in Greece after swimming across the river Evros, which marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace. More than 300 Turks have sought asylum in Greece since martial law was imposed in 1980.

## Prison hotel

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (AP) - Because local jails do not meet requirements to house women, Mrs Mildred Anthony, imprisoned for a week for drunken driving, will spend seven days in the local Holiday Inn hotel, working in the restaurant.

## Armed guards patrol Delhi campus

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in Delhi, one of India's leading academic institutions, closed last week after a battle between students and teachers.

The students have now been evicted from the university hostels, where they lived for the incredibly cheap price (even for India) of £10 a month for food plus £1.60 for accommodation, the university has been closed since the vice-chancellor and senior officials have gone into seclusion, and more than 300 students are in jail.

JNU, named after the Prime Minister's father, has only 3,000

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi students who, with the exception of a small language school, are all graduates.

Ill-feeling has been growing for some months, with students feeling that their grades are often the result of an assessment of their political orientation, and staff believing that if they cannot be trusted to make a normal academic assessment then they should not bother to make one.

Matters accelerated last week when a student was disciplined for abusing the warden of a hostel and was transferred. Students' union leaders went to the hostel, broke the locks and

set him back in his old room.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to "Gherao" him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Indian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

## Indians deny approaches for US arms

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

The Indian Defence Ministry is busy pouring cold water on reports from America that India is showing renewed interest in buying US arms. Government spokesmen emphatically deny *The New York Times* report at the weekend that the Indian approaches were made after Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

Talks on the purchase of certain equipment were initiated in 1980 after Mrs Gandhi returned to power, but were abruptly called off because American manufacturers would not let the Indians make the weapons themselves under licence or even manufacture ammunition

## Madrid Catholics split on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Reiterating their anti-abortion stand of last February, when the Government first indicated terms of the abortion Bill were "totally unacceptable", they rebuked the grassroots groups, and accuses them of creating confusion.

The bishops were responding to a reminder from the groups that their present stand differs in an important respect from their pronouncement on abortion in October, 1974.

That statement acknowledged that "Catholic morality recognizes as legitimate intervention by a doctor which brings about indirectly the loss of one of the two lives" - the so-called "indirect abortion" - to save the mother.

The Pope, during his visit to Spain last November, categorically condemned abortion under all circumstances.

Ever since, opponents of the Government's limited abortion Bill have been waging a "pro-human life" campaign, which reaches its climax this week.

Mother Teresa has been brought from Calcutta for a Mass in Madrid's Plaza Mayor this evening. More than 250 European doctors have also participated in an international anti-abortion conference here.

The anti-abortionists have conspicuously greater economic resources, and the statement by the Madrid working-class groups has served to bring the debate into better balance - especially as it is overwhelmingly working-class women who abort clandestinely in Spain. Middle-class women go to doctors abroad, particularly London, or use the pill.

# In a class of its own

## Dan-Air introduces the new British Aerospace 146, the world's quietest jetliner



Today, Dan-Air takes delivery of Britain's newest airliner and the world's quietest jetliner, the British Aerospace 146. It will operate this 88-seat wide-cabin airliner initially on scheduled services between London Gatwick and Dublin, Bern and the South of France. Services from Newcastle to Gatwick and Norway will follow soon afterwards.

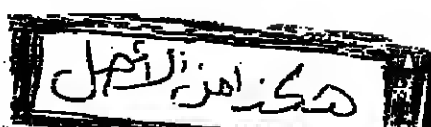
With its spacious cabin and four fan-jet engines, the BAe 146 sets new standards of passenger comfort, performance and economy which make it the most advanced short-haul jet airliner to be introduced anywhere in the world.

Quite simply, Dan-Air's new BAe 146 is in a class of its own.

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The Pretoria bomb blast

Threat of reprisals by South Africa

From Michael Hornsby  
Johannesburg

The South African Government has served notice that reprisals will be taken against neighbouring countries that continue to harbour black nationalist guerrillas after the car bomb blast in central Pretoria last Friday which killed 17 people and injured 217 others, both black and white.

It was the worst incident of its kind in South African history. Meanwhile, the underground African National Congress (ANC), while not yet actually confirming that its guerrillas were responsible for the blast, has issued a statement in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, justifying the bomb attack as being specifically directed against the military establishments of the South African regime.

"The enemy casualties", the statement said, "consist essentially of Air Force and military intelligence personnel". The "escalating armed struggle" had been forced on the ANC by "the intransigence and violence of the apartheid regime". There is no doubt, in fact, that a very large number of civilians are among the dead and injured, but exactly how many is not yet clear. A report in a Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, on Saturday that more than 70 members of the armed forces had been killed or wounded has not yet been officially confirmed. Hospital reports suggest that more than half of the injured are whites.



Fight for life: An ambulance man gives first aid to a victim of the blast.

Of the dead, seven were white men, two were white women, and the rest black men, according to General Mike Goldenshuys, the South African Commissioner of Police. The bomb went off at about 4.30 pm on Friday in a car parked in front of the entrance to Nedbank Square on Church Street, a 13-storey building housing the headquarters of the Air Force. The ground floor, however, consists mainly of shops, a bank and a restaurant. Poynton Building on the other side of the street contains offices occupied by military and oval intelligence.

The claim that the bomb was aimed at a military target had some substance, therefore, but it is equally clear that the person or persons who planted the bomb, assuming that the timing of the explosion was intentional, must have known that it would also cause huge and indiscriminate casualties among ordinary members of the public thronging the shops and pavements.

Speaking in Nairobi over the weekend en route to North Korea and China, Mr Oliver Tambo, the acting President-General of the ANC in exile, told journalists: "Don't you think we have suffered the other check so many times that there is no check left in offer? Never again are our people going to be doing all the bleeding." Mr Tambo read out the earlier Lusaka statement by the ANC but said he could not yet confirm that ANC guerrillas had planted the Pretoria bomb because of the difficulty of communicating with them. He left no doubt, however, that the ANC was prepared to accept responsibility for the attack. He also gave a warning that Western investments in South Africa had become "militarized" and were now considered legitimate targets by the ANC because they were "part of the machinery of oppression".

**RISE OF THE ANC**  
1976. Founded as the South African Students Organisation, it became the African National Congress (ANC) in 1977. It was the first black organisation to challenge the apartheid system.  
1977. Organised mass protests against the apartheid system, leading to the Sharpeville massacre.  
1982. "Defiance" campaign against apartheid laws.  
1985-87. Treason Trial. ANC leaders accused of treason.  
1988. Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) joins the ANC.  
1989. ANC bans policy of limited violence. Military wing set up. Sabotage begins.  
1994. Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life imprisonment.  
1976-77. Riots in Soweto and other townships. More than 600 black school children leave for guerrilla training abroad.  
1989-92. South African raid on ANC houses in Mozambique, and elsewhere. Later raid kills 42.  
1982. Bomb blast in Pretoria kills 17 and injures 217. ANC justifies blast as against military target.

Interviewed on television on Saturday, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, declared: "No Government of any neighbouring state, whose members of the ANC are, or where regional offices or headquarters of the ANC are allowed, can expect us as a government to stand with our hands behind our backs... we cannot allow it, and we will, at our discretion and in our interest, plan actions as we may find it necessary".

Britain keeping close watch on white air force officers' trial

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

At 3.10am last July, 25 a series of incendiary devices exploded at an air base in the north of Zimbabwe. Minutes later the country's main strike aircraft were in smouldering ruins. In the Zimbabwe High Court today six white Air Force officers, including the former deputy commander, go on trial for aiding and abetting unknown saboteurs in the devastation of 202 Squadron. If found guilty they face the death penalty.

The repercussions of the affair go beyond the purely military. Allegations that some of the officers were tortured under interrogation have had a damaging effect on relations between Britain and Zimbabwe. Their trial will be keenly watched by British and other Western diplomats. The accused are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Sinker, Air Commodore Philip Cole, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir.

The defence will be led by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, who prosecuted in the trial of Peter Sutcliffe, "The Yorkshire Ripper". The trial is before Mr Justice Dumbutuma, the Judge-President, and is expected by legal sources to last for up to six weeks. The sabotage operation was efficiently carried out: the damage caused by phosphorus grenades which had been placed in jet engine vents and exploded by timing devices. When the flames subsided seven Hawker Hunters, one new British Hawk and a reconnaissance aircraft were destroyed. One Hunter and another three Hawks which had arrived from Britain only days earlier were badly damaged. Shocked and furious, the Government accused South Africa of engineering the disaster. The state's case is expected to rest in part on confessions by some officers and evidence that security precautions had been increasingly relaxed in the weeks before the operation. The defence is likely to try to have the confessions ruled inadmissible on the ground that they were extracted under duress. Two independent medical reports state that some of the officers had been tortured. Meanwhile, a seventh officer detained at the same time remains in custody although the Attorney-General's department has twice stated that it has no grounds for proceeding with charges against him.

Malawi ministers reported dead

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Two cabinet ministers in Malawi, including the secretary-general of the ruling Malawian Congress party, have died mysteriously recently, it was reported yesterday. The bodies of Mr Dick Matenje and Mr Aaroo Gadama "turned up" at a hospital in the Malawian town of Blantyre at the end of last week, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper here said. Relatives contacted from Harare said only that they had been informed the men were dead.

Mr Matenje, Minister without Portfolio and secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, and Mr Gadama, Minister for the Central Region, were due to stand in the election called by President Hastings Banda on June 29. Rumours of political turbulence in Malawi infected Harare on Friday after the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation sent out bulletins that the two men were missing and asked anyone seeing them to notify the police. The rumours attracted particular attention among British diplomats here as the Duke of Edinburgh was due to fly from a conference of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth to stop over in Blantyre on Saturday evening. The Duke left as scheduled to spend a night at the Malawi presidential palace and then continued his return flight to Britain yesterday morning. He was stopping over in Lilongwe last night before continuing his journey in an *Andover* of the Queen's flight.

Moi attacks Gaddafi for threat to OAU summit

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, yesterday attacked Libya for threatening the success of the OAU summit called to take place in Addis Ababa of June 6. The meeting would go ahead as planned, despite calls for a postponement or for its transfer to Tripoli. Two attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli last year failed. States boycotted the meetings because they opposed the admission of the self-styled Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) or because they opposed Libya's African policies. The Algerian-backed SADR's claim to sovereignty in the former Spanish Sahara is opposed by a number of states. Yesterday, Mr Moi received a message from Lieutenant-General Mengistu Haile

Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, on preparations for the summit. Colonel Mengistu had been in contact with Morocco, Algeria and the SADR. In an unusually strong statement, Mr Moi said he was surprised Libya was suggesting that the meeting should be moved to Tripoli, and also setting undisclosed preconditions for its success. The majority of African states have now realized that the unity of Africa should not be sacrificed and traded in for divisive issues. In Kinshasa, President Mobutu was reported to have said Zaire will attend the Addis Ababa summit, but will pull out if the SADR is allowed to take part. A number of other states are understood to take the same view.

Cash fraud angers Tutu

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

The South African Institute of Race Relations has accepted the resignation of Mr John Roes, its director, who was found guilty last week in the Rand Supreme Court of defrauding the South African Council of Churches of 296,000 rand (£165,000). The institute said in a statement on Saturday that it

accepted Mr Roes's resignation with regret. Meanwhile the church organization whose present general secretary is Bishop Desmond Tutu, a prominent black critic of the Government, is to meet later this week to decide whether to take legal action to try to recover the missing money.

More Volta politicians arrested

Ouagadougou (AP) - The Ruling People's Salvation Council announced yesterday that a number of important political figures, including the Minister of Youth and Sports and a union leader, have been arrested for inciting student unrest.

Stockholm guard for the Queen

Stockholm - A huge security operation is being mounted here for the four-day state visit of the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, the Press Association reports.

Poker player wins £300,000

Las Vegas (Reuters) - A gambler called "Grand Rapids" Tom McEvoy, aged 38, became poker champion of the world, winning over \$500,000 (about £300,000) in a contest involving 108 players.

Kidnap victim flees to safety

Citta di Castello, Italy (AP) - A wealthy 65-year-old businessman escaped from kidnappers and was rescued by police after 12 hours of wandering through a thick forest.

Whale escapes

Slieve, Denmark (AP) - Efforts to return an Arctic white whale to the sea from the Danish fjord where it has been trapped for a week failed when it burst through a net.

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دکتران العمل







Ghosts of the Third Reich walk again

Nazi reunion sparks bitter protests

From Michael Bisson Bonn

Several people were arrested and a few injured in clashes between police and about 5,000 demonstrators protesting over the weekend at a reunion of the Waffen-SS...

The clashes took place in Bad Hersfeld, in central Germany near the East German frontier, as demonstrators carrying banners saying "Nazi out of our town..."

Protesters included trade unionists, Jewish students and many young people, together with Dutch student groups and a former prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp.

Their protest was largely peaceful, and police managed to avoid a conflict with some 50 neo-Nazi who attempted to organize a counter-demonstration.

The SS veterans were meeting in Bad Hersfeld for the fourth successive year. Herr Albert Steiwedel, their chair-



Dejávú: Two of the younger participants in the Waffen-SS reunion at Bad Hersfeld over the weekend

man, called on them to fight against the "spirit of dissolution" which he said was prevalent in the German media, schools and churches.

He said the veterans also rejected "unproven assertions" against their activities. It was not presumptuous, he added, "if we claim that we did not violate the demands of civility during the war".

This year the town hall was not decorated with the divisional banners of the "Adolf Hitler Bodyguard" and the Hitler Youth, as in the past. Instead, the podium was surrounded only by flags of the Federal Republic and of Bad Hersfeld.

Before the controversial reunion, which opponents said was an attempt to portray the

SS as an ordinary unit of the German Army, numerous protests were sent to Herr Hartmut Böhmer, the mayor of Bad Hersfeld, who in previous years had been the guest of honour at the SS reunions.

A professor of theology from Marburg called on the former soldiers to express their recognition of the free democratic order in the Federal Republic

and explain to young neo-Nazi why Fascism was an "aberration and a crime".

The Minister of Justice and the Interior in Hesse said before the meeting that a reunion to which only members of a society were invited could not be banned. But he criticized the Bad Hersfeld authorities for putting their facilities at the disposal of the veterans.

US drive to convict more IRA gunrunners

From Christopher Thomas New York

United States Government prosecutors, helped by the conviction of the reputed leader of the Provisional IRA in America, will begin by trying to convict other Americans and British for smuggling weapons to Ireland.

Two accused IRA arms smugglers are on trial at the federal court in Brooklyn, where four men were found guilty earlier this month in an "unconnected case" of conspiring to send guns for use against British troops in Ulster. Sentencing is scheduled for July 4.

The principal defendant in the new trial is Colin Murphy, aged 32. Brian Austin, a Brooklyn resident, a New York Government prosecutor, identified him after his arrest on July 21 last year as an arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) ministers of Mr Airey Neave.

Mr Murphy's fellow defendant is Vincent Toner, aged 26; also Brian Aughton, a resident of New York for many years. The prosecutors say his role was that of "moving man" for the arms.

The men allegedly took delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a favourite of both the IRA and INLA, from an undercover agent of Federal Bureau of Investigation posing as a Mafia boss dealer.

Much of the defence tactic in the case concentrates on trying to discredit Sidney Kail, a former moving company owner, who it is known that he had done some gun dealing and was subsequently contacted by Mr Murphy. He said in court that his background was less than clean, including the use of a false name to avoid creditors.

After the Murphy-Toner trial two more IRA cases remain to be tried in Brooklyn. One involves a Queens contractor accused of shipping a cache of guns from New York to Dublin hidden inside wooden cases purporting to contain heavy machinery. The trial, which is expected to start next month, will include evidence gained by wiretaps by the Garda in Ireland which picked up a message saying that "the machines are on their way".

Also pending is the trial of Patrick McPharland, a fugitive in the last big IRA trial, who presented himself to US authorities in Dublin and gave himself up to the FBI in New York.

The court found charges against Mr Talens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Police irregularities oblige French to free terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Three alleged Irish "super-terrorists" who have been held in prison in France for the past nine months charged with illegal possession of arms and explosives, have been released after a confession of grave "irregularities" by two of the officers involved in the arrest.

The affair has captured the news headlines here of account of the serious question it raises about the conduct of the elite Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN), the rough equivalent of the British Special Branch, composed only of military police.

It was responsible for the arrest last August of Stephen King, Michael Plunkett and Mary Reid, all suspected of having connections with the Irish National Liberation Army.

President Mitterrand chose this police force last summer to look after his personal security at the Elysée Palace. His choice exacerbated the long-standing rivalry between the civil police and the gendarmerie.

The arrest of the three alleged Irish terrorists came only a few days after President Mitterrand had gone on television to announce that the Government planned a crackdown on international terrorism in the wake of a wave of violent terrorist attacks in the French capital.

The arrest was seen as a spectacular coup for the gendarmerie, and was immediately hailed by the Elysée Palace as being of great importance in the field of international terrorism.

Soon after, however, doubts about the real importance of the three "terrorists", and about the circumstances leading to their arrest, were raised in the press.

Mr. Caudan asserted that contrary to what the police had claimed, none of the accused had been present during the police search of the flat and that the day before the gendarmerie had given evidence to the examining magistrate, each policeman involved in the search had been given instructions as to what role he should play.

Mr. Caudan's evidence might have been dismissed as being prompted by feelings of revenge, since he had been dismissed from the force on charges of theft and fraud and was in prison awaiting trial. But on Friday, his version of events was confirmed by a second officer, M. Michel Lemonnier, still in active service with the gendarmerie.

Within hours of his testimony, Mr. King, Mr. Plunkett and Miss Reid were released under judicial control.

Pacifists expelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Ten East German pacifists, including several children, who belong to an unofficial peace group based in Jena, were expelled from East Germany over the weekend and sent to West Berlin.

According to friends who met them in the West, they were also obliged under official pressure to renounce their East German citizenship.

Eight of them, whose arrival in the West was confirmed by the spokesman of the ruling West Berlin Senate, were expelled on Friday night. They were involved in fistfights with border guards on the Friedrich-

Some of those expelled came from a group which held a demonstration in Jena market place last Christmas Eve. They were promptly arrested and imprisoned, and were recently brought before the local public prosecutor. He told them that they would either face further official action, or they could make use of the "open window" to the West.

War and 11,584 murders finally catch up on Canadian pensioner

From John Best Ottawa

Albert Helmut Ranca, extradited at the weekend from Toronto to West Germany at the age of 74 to face war crime charges, had dreams of a peaceful retirement in Canada.

The dream had been shattered a year ago when two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted police appeared at his door in a Toronto suburb and arrested him.

Now he is back in West Germany after a 33-year absence to answer charges of having aided and abetted the murder of 11,584 people, mostly Jews, while serving with the Gestapo and the SS security police in Kammas, Lithuania, during the Nazi occupation.

Mr Ranca, aged 74, is the

first person ever extradited from Canada to face war crimes charges.

To guard against possible incidents, a news blackout was imposed on the transfer operation which took place on Friday night when Mr Ranca was taken from Don Jail in Toronto and placed on board a commercial flight for Frankfurt.

Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian Minister of Justice, had signed the extradition papers only days earlier after Mr Ranca abandoned appeal proceedings. He was ordered to be extradited last November, following a hearing before the Ontario Supreme Court.

The West German Government asked for Mr Ranca's extradition about a year ago after a year's investigation had

finally pinpointed his whereabouts. He had been wanted by the Germans since 1961, and was arrested on June 17, 1982.

The prosecutor's office in Frankfurt has prepared charges against him based on the following particulars:

● That about August 18, 1941, Mr Ranca murdered approximately 534 people by having them shot in rows at the edge of prepared mass graves near fortifications surrounding Kammas;

● That in early September 1941 he murdered an unknown person suspected of attempting to conceal a silver furk. He allegedly beat the suspect with a cudgel and then shot him;

● That about September 26, 1941, he committed the

murder of approximately 1,845 people by having them arrested in the Kammas ghetto and conveyed to the fortifications where they were shot.

● That about October 28 and 29, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kammas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.

● That between November 18 and December 25, 1943, Mr Ranca jointly with two other SS personnel shot and killed the son of Dr Nachman Shapiro, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and three members of his family.

● WASHINGTON: A former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia has been ordered to be deported because he concealed

his past from immigration authorities, Justice Department officials said, Renter reports.

Karl Limas, aged 63, was ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union, of which Estonia is now a part, by a judge in New York on Saturday. The deportation order is subject to appeal.

● MAASTRICHT: A special court acquitted Albert Talens, a Dutchman, accused of climbing fellow prisoners to death in a concentration camp where he was serving a sentence for smuggling arms to the Dutch resistance during the Second World War, Renter reports.

The court found charges against Mr Talens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Children don't have a vote

On June 9th, over 42 million people have the chance to vote. Over two million of those who cannot vote are Britain's poor children.

Poverty is a fact of life for many families. One in seven children now lives on supplementary benefit — the semi-official poverty line. That's twice as many as in the late seventies.

Unemployment is the main culprit. Hundreds of thousands more live in low paid families.

Life on supplementary benefit isn't easy. Bringing up a ten year old on £1.25 a day defies even the ingenuity of a Mrs Beeton.

Successive governments have failed to deal effectively with poverty.

What can you do? Start by insisting that poverty, alongside unemployment, is an election issue. Ask candidates how they intend to take children out of poverty.

Children don't have a vote. Their vote is in your hands.



I am concerned to find out more. Please send me unemployment, low pay, taxation, family policy, child care and other information. (For this you receive our journal). Please send me full details of how to subscribe to other CPAG publications and school meals and social security) at 30p each. I enclose a donation to CPAG of £. Name: Address: Send to Child Poverty Action Group, 1 Pheasant Street, London WC2B 5NH. Telephone: 01-242 3225 or 01-242 9149.

دكتور احمد النور



INTERVIEW: Alexander Solzhenitsyn

'Time to stand up for Britain'

By Bernard Levin



Alexander Solzhenitsyn talks to Bernard Levin about the need for spiritual regeneration in both East and West

In your Templeton Address you said that the tragedy of the modern world is that man has forgotten God. What and how did this begin to happen?

When I speak and when I support and praise the activity of the Pope in our contemporary world, what I mean by that is that he is constantly guided by an awareness of the Divine. In other words, yes, he considers it proper to speak of this or that question, but he is always aware of the Divine. Whereas those priests of whom you have spoken who are active in South America and Central America have in fact fallen to one of the temptations that socialism spreads before us. Socialism, which in its very root is totally opposed to Christianity, loves to pretend that it has taken much from Christianity and given it some concrete form, concrete shape. The ironical thing is that even atheist literature in the Soviet Union uses this very same argument, saying look, look, our socialist programme is in effect a Christian programme.

The centre of this is the belief that man alone is sufficient to himself? That began first of all as a reaction in the rigidity and austerity of the Middle Ages. But it is a process which once it had begun was inevitably going to go ever wider and ever deeper. My conviction is that the goal of Man's existence is not happiness but spiritual growth. But this conviction is regarded as something strange, something almost insane, though perhaps only 150 years ago it would have seemed a perfectly natural conviction.

But may not a priest resist oppression without himself being in any way a supporter of communism? Yes, they can, but what I am saying is that they are caught within the net of this temptation, this trap. The trap consists in the fact that involvement in such work takes place on a totally worldly level. They are entirely absorbed by the social struggle which the Pope is not because he is always aware of the Divine dimension and the Divine dimension is in fact the governing criterion.

What causes such a condition? Lacking a consciousness of God, of the Divine, they lack an awareness of reality. The West is full, it's brimming over, with information, you would have thought everything and anything could be understood, but in the eyes of our Russians who live under the Soviet regime the thing that amazes them, that we simply cannot understand, is why doesn't man in the West understand this?

And we see absolutely everywhere, in any country where this happens, the socialist will always give way to the communist. They will not stand their ground. I want to talk now about nuclear disarmament. The campaign in this country is now very powerful for unilateral disarmament. What do you think that implies?

I shall only say about the famous axiom "Better to be red than dead" that there is no alternative in it because to become red is really in fact to die a slow death. The free people of the West have missed sixty-five years. They have stood there fully armed and not struggled. When they give in to communism they will find themselves as slaves, and what is more moribund slaves. That's when they will begin to fight but in different conditions. And what is so amazing is that the West appears not to hear the absolutely explicit condemnation to death which has been pronounced. In 1919, the Comintern was created and its leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, who at that point had absolutely no nuclear arms, they hardly had any rifles or bullets to put into them, but none the less they declared a condemnation to death for the Western world; and the West laughed. Sixty years ago, the whole of educated Russia, the cream of Russian intellectual development, the whole intelligentsia, everybody, said "look, this is something quite unlike anything you have seen before"; the West turned a totally deaf ear. Fifty years ago the logs of wood from the camps with things written in the blood of those who were imprisoned in the north, those logs of wood somehow came to the West. Forty years ago millions of Soviet people again told of the horrors. They were not only not listened to but in their hundreds of thousands and millions were simply given back and betrayed to captivity and certain death in the Soviet Union. Thirty years ago, Kravchenko in the famous trial hearing in Paris revealed the true nature of the Soviet regime and he wasn't listened to either. History does not forgive such multiple mistakes.

Is it possible in the real world for a modern advanced society to live by spiritual and religious precepts? For a well-developed, economically well-developed society, that is the most difficult thing of all. But there is simply no other way.

The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice. What about externally? What would the communist have to do to what would the Soviet leaders have to do, for us to resist? I don't know. So far, we haven't seen a single country for which the West would actually stand up and fight. Maybe the United States would go to war for Israel. I don't know whether Europe would fight for its oil. It is not the degree of danger that will stimulate you, it is the degree of inner awareness. What could be more striking, what could be more evident, than the way in which the Khmer Rouge destroyed, annihilated, its own people? Or for example, the Vietnamese boat people who drowned? Will you find any compassionate feeling for that?

Have not the mass of the people a right to enjoy the material possessions that previously were enjoyed by only a few? I want to distinguish between material sufficiency - that to which everybody has a right - and consumer greed. Material sufficiency is something that has existed in Europe for many centuries. Perhaps we have got a different scale for those of us who have been through the Goulag Archipelago. But what happened was a kind of veering round to a human awareness in its attitude to material values. In our time, somebody who is very strict and limits himself can be surrounded by any form of material comfort or even luxury and yet remain totally indifferent to it because it is not the material which is the basis of our life. The horror is not that universal well-being has led to moral decline. But the moral decline has led to the fact that we now indulge too much in material well-being.

Some of them would argue that being involved in the social struggle is, in fact, carrying out Christ's teaching. No, they are wrong there. One must be in a social struggle in the name of the soul of every other person, and the soul of every organization. Whereas if we are involved simply in a struggle for material rights, that has nothing to do with Christianity.

How do you explain the fact that for years and years some of the greatest scientists, and also artists and professors, were convinced, and some still are, by Soviet communism? Those in whom the intellect has taken precedence over the spiritual, the heart; they are the ones who are gullible, who fall for the temptation of the clever wiles of Marxism. I am sure that Isaac Newton, for example, if he were alive today would certainly not be deceived by Marxism!

I consider a war - not a nuclear war but a war - as inevitable. In the Soviet Union. Either they won't even understand the question or they won't care. What they say is we shall disarm unilaterally and then the communists will follow suit. Now we see not so much disarmament as a complete blindness of understanding; there is also a weakening, a total erosion, of will. Go to these young people and ask them. All right we agree to have unilateral disarmament but will you go into the army tomorrow in order to die - into an ordinary conventional army - and if they are truthful they will say oh no. Today, resistance to nuclear armament is still a very convenient pretext to disguise, to hide, if not their moral cowardice at least their moral weakness. In fact, they don't want any kind of armament, any kind of work, they just simply do not want to resist at all.

Do you think that the emergence of Solidarity is a sign that there is real hope or is the fact that it has erupted a sign that there is no hope? In this whole phenomenon, there is more hope than disillusion. It is a movement which gives us hope first of all by its scope and by its spiritual direction which rests not in social-ism but in Christianity. Poland was able to manifest this thanks to the strength and force of its church but it is certainly a sign of what could happen in the other communist countries. But as regards Poland, the West really behaved as though it was seeing a stage performance, and there is some similarity with the Western attitude towards Afghanistan. For the West is constantly hoping that there will be some kind of miracle in the East, which will relieve the West of the need to defend itself. Maybe instead of Brezhnev, we will have the good liberal Andropov or some other dove; maybe the Polish Solidarity movement will change things absolutely in Poland, then in Lithuania, then in the whole of the Soviet Union. But these events must not be looked upon as a spectacle; they must be looked upon as a call, an appeal to mobilize inner forces. For example, in Poland the Western creditors need not have wiped out the Polish debt. There is this psychology in the West - it dates back to the time of Roosevelt when whole factories were sent in kit form to be assembled in the Soviet Union. Since then the West has always been in fact strengthening the communist governments.

Is there anything special that Britain apart from the West in general can do? I think British history has shown more than once that the British have a remarkable faculty, a remarkable ability, to mobilize themselves in moments of danger. Maybe it is Britain which could do one or two of the things I have talked about. But if there could be moral mobilization in Britain, now, before the ceiling falls down, then the standing up to be counted of Britain, even just Britain alone standing up to be counted against communism, would make an enormous impression on the communists. The communists in their greed to seize control of the world are, in fact, very clever in the way in which they discriminate and know perfectly well which are the weak hits which can be swallowed first. And where they find themselves confronted by steadfast will, they retreat. They even retreat in the face of their own prisoners, their very own prisoners who stand fast.

What final message in this interview would you like to give? I would just like to call the British to come to their senses before it is too late. The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice and to learn how to sacrifice oneself for the salvation of one's country and for society. Thank you very much.

In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God. Is there something dark in the heart of man himself that cannot be eradicated, whether it is an age of faith or not? Yes, there is. And the path of mankind is a long path. And the historical centuries that we have lived through are only a small part of our total historical way. Yes, we have been through the temptations of the wars of religion, and we showed ourselves to be unworthy; now we stand before the temptation of the material, more than a sufficiency of the material, of luxury, of everything, and again we show ourselves unworthy. Our historical process is really consists of man standing before the things which are temptations to him and of showing himself able to overcome them.

But it sounds as though you are almost saying that we pass through the same oppression we will not regenerate ourselves either. I wouldn't like to put it quite as brutally as that. I wouldn't like to make a forecast, "yes this is the only way it can happen". If only Western society could suddenly mobilize itself against communism then it needn't happen. As I said, such terrible oppression isn't essential - it is not universally essential - but for this to happen the West must hear the voices of those writers, those publicists, those leaders, who say "we are now already in mortal danger, we are in fact in greater danger than we were in 1940 when the German planes were flying over us". I am very sorry to say that in the Western context if a writer, a publicist, wrote that he would be mocked and laughed at. And if a political leader were to say this he would never be re-elected.

Some nuclear disarmers in this country say that since they can do nothing about Soviet arms, the only way they can do it is by arguing against our arms, since it has to start somewhere. It looks very good for them simply to look against nuclear arms which are horrific, yes. And what they are what they forget, what they disguise behind that, what is softened is their own unwillingness to defend their own country. The Soviet leaders in this situation don't even need to use nuclear arms. They will simply take conventional arms and will simply capture everyone with conventional arms and no resistance. And these young people who are so brave in their demands and who join hands over a distance of miles, they will be told you cannot assemble in numbers more than three, even more than two. If they are told, right, no assembly in numbers of more than two or three, they will obey.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war. I refuse even to consider such a perspective because I consider a war - not a nuclear war, but a war - as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions. And this kind of situation is frequently favoured by the very leaders of these countries. We have seen how Brandt weakened Western Germany when he really went out to help North Vietnam, and what Papandreu is now doing to Greece, and there are many, many other examples. War doesn't necessarily come from the outside, it comes also from the inside, and not even necessarily in the form of an actual insurrection; it comes in the form of the political blindness of the political leaders. And so it seems to me totally unreal to think in terms of a status quo in the world; there won't be a status quo - not for one year can we see a status quo.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism? I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he said that any socialism, even the softest form, if it is consequently logical, it moves forward; if it doesn't stray to one side or another, but if it follows its own inner logic, it inevitably comes to communism.

I am convinced that in my lifetime I will return to my country. The leaders of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and the Czech Spring in 1968 all came from within the Communist party. Do you think it is possible that there are such men in the Soviet Union who are hiding their time and working their way up through the hierarchy? First of all, I want to distinguish between your Hungarian example and your Czech example. The Czech model has not been a perspective; it was an attempt by people who considered themselves totally and fully committed to give communism a so-called human face, which is impossible, even if the Warsaw Pact hadn't invaded Czechoslovakia, or even if Dubcek and his group had utterly lost all influence. Now the Hungarian model is one full of hope and perspective. Because in the Hungarian model we saw the rebirth of national feeling and the possibility of self-defence and self-affirmation. (I must say, in my own life, the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the total inaction of the West were profoundly shocking experiences for me. I lost my faith in the West.) So the Hungarian model shows that even within the communist system, even through its leaders, there can come a sense of national self-preservation. In the same way as a sick body can suddenly come up with antibodies to fight the sickness. But what should be said is that at that moment, the moment of the Hungarian uprising, the communist system had only been in force for about eight years. Hungary had not yet been broken by the communists. Among the communist cadres there were still people who had not been totally broken, whereas we in the

What would you say if you had the opportunity to broadcast to the Russian people? What would you tell them? I am a publicist really involuntarily, against my own will. If I could broadcast to my people I would read them my books, my novels, because in my interviews, my articles, I can't give even one hundredth of that which I have put into my novels. Is there anything special that Britain apart from the West in general can do? I think British history has shown more than once that the British have a remarkable faculty, a remarkable ability, to mobilize themselves in moments of danger. Maybe it is Britain which could do one or two of the things I have talked about. But if there could be moral mobilization in Britain, now, before the ceiling falls down, then the standing up to be counted of Britain, even just Britain alone standing up to be counted against communism, would make an enormous impression on the communists. The communists in their greed to seize control of the world are, in fact, very clever in the way in which they discriminate and know perfectly well which are the weak hits which can be swallowed first. And where they find themselves confronted by steadfast will, they retreat. They even retreat in the face of their own prisoners, their very own prisoners who stand fast.

But in the Roman Catholic church some priests in oppressed nations - I am thinking particularly of some of the dictators of South America - have felt it their duty to support insurgent movements. What do you say to them? There is a terrible paradox in our world: those who have no freedom long for it, but those who have freedom do not seem to care about it. I used to think that it was possible to transfer, to share, to convey the experience of one nation to another, at least by means of literature, but now I am beginning to think that no one can receive the experience of another without having actually gone through it. One must have a heart full of compassion and a heart and a soul full of sense and sensibility in order to be able to take upon oneself to receive, the sufferings of another.

Is it possible that there are people who cannot bear freedom to themselves, and long to be slaves? Yes, today's Western Europe is full of such people.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war. I refuse even to consider such a perspective because I consider a war - not a nuclear war, but a war - as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions. And this kind of situation is frequently favoured by the very leaders of these countries. We have seen how Brandt weakened Western Germany when he really went out to help North Vietnam, and what Papandreu is now doing to Greece, and there are many, many other examples. War doesn't necessarily come from the outside, it comes also from the inside, and not even necessarily in the form of an actual insurrection; it comes in the form of the political blindness of the political leaders. And so it seems to me totally unreal to think in terms of a status quo in the world; there won't be a status quo - not for one year can we see a status quo.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism? I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he said that any socialism, even the softest form, if it is consequently logical, it moves forward; if it doesn't stray to one side or another, but if it follows its own inner logic, it inevitably comes to communism.

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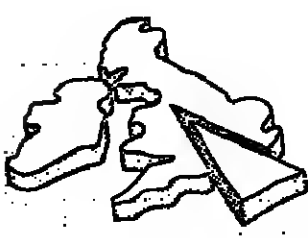
Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism? I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he said that any socialism, even the softest form, if it is consequently logical, it moves forward; if it doesn't stray to one side or another, but if it follows its own inner logic, it inevitably comes to communism.

What final message in this interview would you like to give? I would just like to call the British to come to their senses before it is too late. The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice and to learn how to sacrifice oneself for the salvation of one's country and for society. Thank you very much.



# SPECTRUM

## Christopher Driver examines the evolution of Britain's postwar palate



Innate conservatism of taste and technical ignorance in the kitchen have inhibited the development of a domestic

British cuisine with an international appeal. Instead, Britain has proved surprisingly receptive to the colonization of its eating habits by a variety of exotic imported styles

# Stirring up the global kitchen

The British Airports Authority, resourceful in adversity, is just now trying, through its latest advertising campaign, to make something of Heathrow's election as the world's second most unpopular airport.

Consider, for instance, the social images of familiar staples. Potatoes, anglicized long enough to have taken root within the British class system, are instrument of hierarchical differentiation, with chips and what Raymond Postgate used to call "old plain boiled" on one side, slim-cut *frites* and *grain dauphinois* on the other.

For airports, read styles of cooking and eating. Few would accuse Britain of owning the best. But the British Tourist Authority, if it had the wit, could plausibly plaster the globe with claims that we had the most. Gastronomically, we are a nation of borrowers.

Even vegetarianism has begun to act as a kind of taste tentacle, groping around the globe to foodways that lie outside European tradition. It neither knows nor cares what place brown lentils, coriander and aubergines occupy in the social pecking order.

But ever since the Commonwealth and Empire came home to roost in the streets of London and other cities, an unprecedented variety of international destinations has opened up to the British kitchen.

Even in an international city on the scale of London, people are free to exploit all this diversity by choosing what to eat and where, and by making comparisons in restaurant settings decorated to supplement the messages conveyed by the food itself.

"Them's black people's food," a colleague of mine heard a woman say as she dragged her excited child from a particularly colourful display of Indian vegetables in a Kilburn street market. Food is often at once the symptom and the cure of racial antagonism: the first assertion immigrants make of their own strangeness and privacy, but also the first gesture they can make, in home or restaurant, towards pleasing perceptible (or greedy) members of the host community.

For this reason, restaurants are indispensable to any attempt to isolate types and groupings among immigrant cuisines. Recipes cannot convey it all at home, however versatile the cook and assiduous the book collector, and very few people, even professional anthropologists, can be familiar with the food cultures of more than a small proportion of the world's peoples as expressed by meals prepared and eaten within the family at both ordinary and festive occasions.

For the history of British eating - which was once, let us remind ourselves, the envy of civilized Europe - the significance of the entire "ethnic" incursion into this country since the mid-1950s is that it has introduced to our cuisine a source of stylistic differentiation which is not stratified by social hierarchy. That is, we are at last breaking away from the French. Ever since the Norman Conquest, adopting French manners in the British Isles has been a sign of rising in

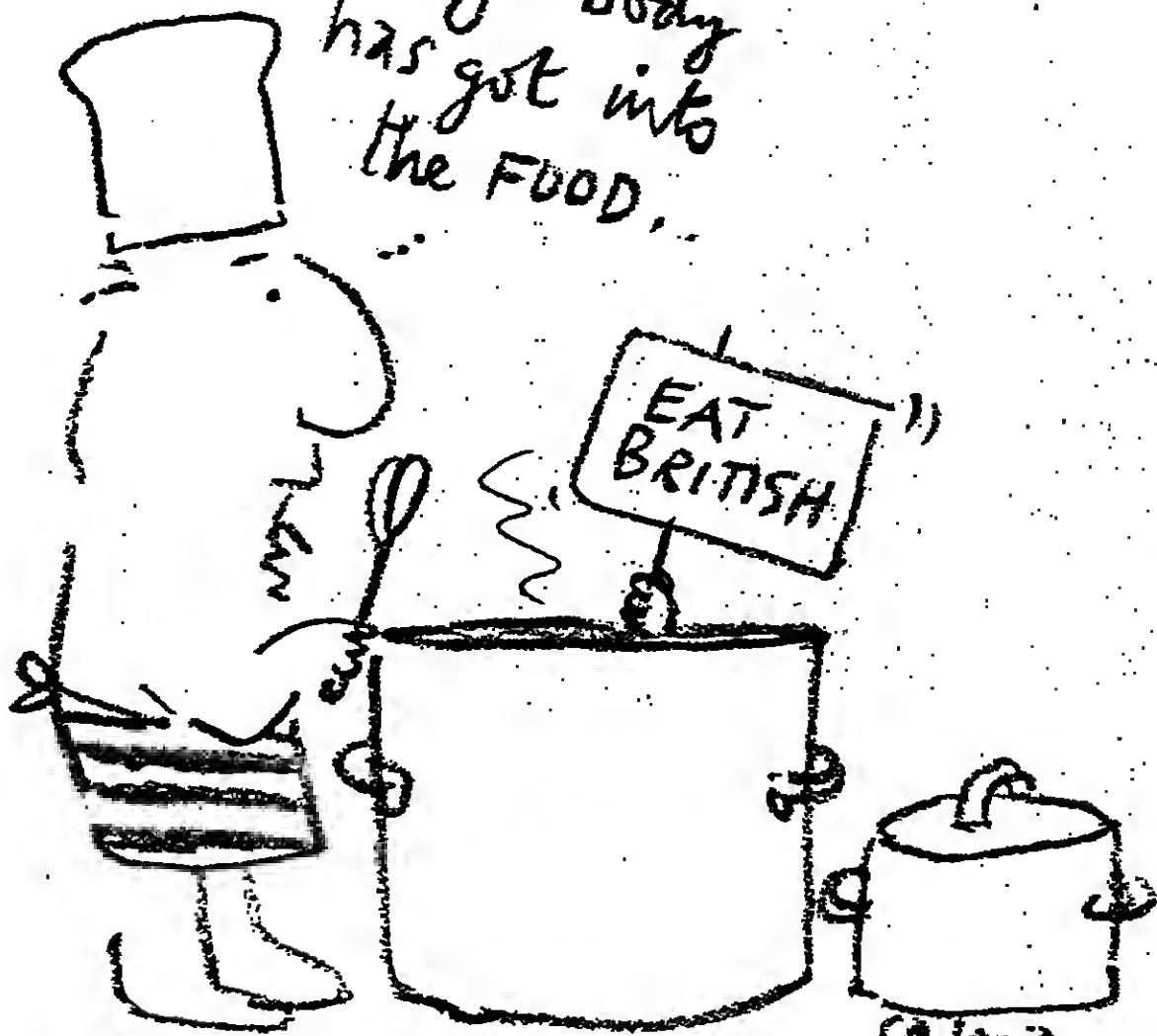
the more neutral the complexion of the host culture, the more discernible the colours introduced by an immigrant cuisine. For instance, French bourgeois cooks have put up strong resistance to both exotic and technological change, while the more complaisant British have been and are singularly receptive to external influences upon the foods (and even more the drinks) which they consume.

Adapted by Christopher Driver from his forthcoming book *The British at Table*, to be published by Chatto and Windus on June 10, price £9.95

Reverse influences are equally possible or probable: an immigrant cuisine, uprooted from its natural habitat to a colder, wetter climate, encounters there the technological



Looks like a foreign body has got into the FOOD...



eating of a denatured late-industrial society, and it has to be unusually well armoured against change and corruption if it is to remain recognisably the same into the second or third generation.

Certain cuisines can also drag the flag behind them. A nation whose food culture is rich and powerful enough can despatch its chefs and restaurateurs to gather abroad a better living than they could make at home.

## An arena where cuisines from different parts of the globe compete in public is a new phenomenon

Almost any cuisine can follow the flag, as it were. Immigrants in a foreign city, whether dispossessed Austrian Jews in the 1930s or rich Japanese and Kuwaitis in the 1970s, need meeting places in London where they can talk to each other in their own languages and not have to mind the host country's manners.

ings, and send urgent messages for reinforcements, until - as happened in Britain in 1968 - the host country itself anxiously pulls up the drawbridge.

Chinese cooking in Britain is the principal example of this process. Immigrants from Hongkong are numerically much less important than West Indians and Indo-Pakistanis, but a very high proportion work in the catering trades. Their strength - and their weakness - has been social cohesion and cultural assurance, and coupled with language difficulties in the first generation, this virtually ruled out real communication between immigrant and host.

foodways by demanding esoteric dishes and foodstuffs: "You velly brave man", I was once told by a Japanese restaurant manager, gold teeth flashing, after one such order, probably involving jellyfish, or raw sea urchin. In a French or Chinese restaurant curiosity of this kind is treated much more matter-of-factly, though Chinese restaurateurs have learnt to inquire whether a person who orders chicken blood or tripe knows and likes what he is going to get.

Restaurant critics have often noted the failure of black cultures (whether African or West Indian) to help themselves to economic self-sufficiency and cultural assimilation in Britain by opening restaurants and food shops whose appeal to their own people would gradually extend to the public at large. This deficiency has sometimes been attributed to a general want of entrepreneurial, capital-forming skills, or merely to material poverty at an earlier period of their history.

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to borrow its diet and imitate its cooking. The occasion may be a defeat or it may be a victory. The most famous example is Brillat-Savarin's commentary on the years after Waterloo, when the British conquerors not only ate copiously while they were billeted in Paris but took the taste home afterwards and looked round for French chefs to recreate it for them. The British were not too proud to

borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sabhis were joined by memsahibs. Military and ICS wives imposed the Victorian proprieties (French influence and all) on their husbands' Indian servants, who had previously had it all their own way. As Wyvern (Col. Keeney-Herbert) put it in his *Culinary Jottings for Madras* (1878): "Our dinners of today would indeed astonish our Anglo-Indian forefathers. Quality has superseded quantity, and the molten curries and florid oriental compositions of the olden times - so fearfully and wonderfully made - have been gradually banished from our tables." The cooks on Indian hill stations returned the compliment

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to imitate its cooking

by continuing to prepare brown Windsor soup long after the British had gone for ever, as though it were an elixir of successful imperialism. In one such "English Club" in Tamil Nadu this spring, I was given a very passable bread-and-butter pudding.

It has to be admitted, however, that British cuisine as such is a weak power, globally speaking. British colonists in distant lands have often clung to their diet faithfully (the Falklanders, as sheep farmers, had little alternative) but they have seldom persuaded foreigners to adopt it, even in countries with suitable climates. Likewise, the export success of high prestige British foodstuffs - Stilton, marmalade, kippers, Christmas pudding - is disappointing both in variety and geographical spread, considering how easy it should have been to establish the taste for them through the imperial distribution network, and the political prestige Britain enjoyed on the continent of Europe.

From the standpoint of a community relations specialist, rapid assimilation of an immigrant culture - and by extension, its cuisine - is the (British) host culture is theoretically desirable. But only social scientists with defective taste buds actually think on lines like these and anyway even in this field other experts would not argue that in a fundamentally hostile social environment, an immigrant people that keeps its cuisine intact from British flavour-bait and similarly insidious forms of social syncretism enjoys a better prognosis, communally speaking, than one that has let its historical identity go: it is a question of human dignity.

Most immigrant cuisines have now been lodged in Britain long enough for the symptoms of resistance or surrender to be recognisable. Italians almost always surrender, not for want of quality in the ingredients or of skill in their treatment, but for want of self-criticism and out of an excessive desire to please. Americans, likewise, taste the customers, not the ingredients. Talented Frenchmen and Chinese know better, but often succumb to the commercial temptation presented by customers who don't know better and who can safely be fobbed off with something that sounds right, however it tastes. In the kitchen, pride protects the Japanese, religion the Jews and the Hindus, competition the Cantonese and habit the Cypriots. Put the British in a similar situation and their cuisine, in its turn, might be protected against the influence of its host culture by the familiar combination lately identified as the Falklands factor: instinctive patriotism combined with resolute ignorance.

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TOMORROW Conditioned responses, the health food movement and the greens revolution

## 'Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last'



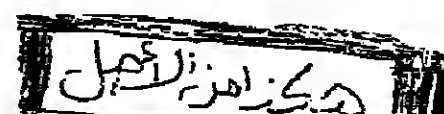
The other day I read in *The Guardian* that British Rail supremo Sir Peter Parker had a short story in the latest issue of *Fiction Magazine*. Momentarily forgetting that one should never believe anything in the papers, I rushed out to buy a copy. Well, Peter Parker's story was certainly about railways but it was a completely different Peter Parker, untitled and aged 29.

the Arthur Scargill, but an Arthur Scargill. THE CRUNCH by Arthur Scargill, aged 15 1/2 Chapter One "I have evidence here," cried Stanley to the enormous crowd, "that the government has plans to close down the north of England!" He waved a piece of paper. "This, in my hand, is a list of constituencies that the Prime Minister intends to close down, or amalgamate, on the grounds that they are unproductive and old-fashioned Labour."

MOREOVER... Miles Kington "By gum, no!" yelled the throng. "I should think not," murmured Dan. Chapter Two Stanley was head of the newly-formed NAN - the National Association of Northerners - a huge movement formed to protest against the way all jobs and power were centred on London. Dan was his right-hand man. It might seem strange for a southerner to have this job, but he admired Stanley enormously; besides, it will give southern readers someone to identify with. "Can I have a quick dekho at that list?" said Dan after the meeting. "What? Oh, I'll let you have a look one day," said Stanley,

to take them south to Downing Street. "It's going to be hard work running the country, though." "Happen it will be," said Stanley. But I've got some ideas. Here for instance, is a list of constituencies south of Watford which might well benefit from being closed down for a while. "Gosh," said Dan. "What a great idea! Can I have a shuffy?" "Shuffy's an Arabic word, lad. But you can have a butcher's if you like." Chapter Five Dan was a bit disappointed by Stanley's first six months in office. He seemed to spend most of his time flying to Washington or going to parties. He certainly hadn't closed down any Tory seats. Had he gone soft in the southern air? "I know what you're think-

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 65) ACROSS 1 Consider (11) 9 Writing paper (7) 10 Not sleeping (5) 11 Yes (3) 12 Test (4) 16 Din particles (4) 17 Becoming old (6) 18 Religious group (4) 20 Scoff at (4) 21 Hunting guide (6) 22 Hard wood (4) 23 Pressure unit (4) 25 Exclamation (3) 28 Synthetic material (5) 29 Decks (7) 30 Fracture mould (7,4) DOWN 2 Additional (5) 3 Sprites (4) 4 Current (4) 5 Eastern nurse (4) 6 Safety seeker (7) 7 No delicate (7) 8 Printing method (11) 12 Recorded history (5) SOLUTION TO No 64 ACROSS: 1 Shallow 5 Iraqi 8 ITN 9 Enraged 10 Veldt 11 Acne 12 Non iron 14 Non-compliance 16 Knees up 18 Idiot 21 Pease 22 Painful 23 S DOWN: 1 Shed 2 Arnie 3 Lecherousness 4 Widen 5 Invisibility 6 Aileron 7 Intended 13 Snakepit 15 Need not 17 Papal 19 Oaf 20 Cloy





PROFILE: R. B. Kitaj

The state of the artist

When Kitaj talks about coming over here on the GI Bill, it immediately makes sense. He looks like a GI - still, though just turned 50. Maybe one of those grizzled professional survivors from a vintage Sam Fuller film. Well, somewhere between that and - now that the beard has gone almost completely white - Spencer Tracy as Hemingway's Old Man at war with the ultimate deep-sea fish. Movie images inevitably spring to mind: Kitaj (to his friends - only very old friends and pushy PRs call him Ron) readily admits that, like most of his generation, he was shaped very importantly by the movies he saw while growing up in Cleveland and New York. Los Angeles, or specifically Hollywood, has had a long-standing fascination for him. He taught there for a year in the early seventies, his son Lem now works there for Twentieth Century-Fox, and he fantasizes ineffectually about buying a house and going out to live there.

Why doesn't he? Movies again. Before the idea of coming to England ever crossed his mind, he had fallen in love with the place, through the movies. Not only the old stones and the gentlemanly types with clipped accents and leather elbows to their jackets, but also a world of tantalizing sexual possibility. He fell in love with Mirra Shearer, as well as with London in *The Red Shoes*. "She looked just like all those Irish Catholic girls you lusted after but couldn't touch at school. And the way the costumes outlined that tight little ass... Maybe because it was considered cultural or something. But you didn't get that in American films. However he became a merchant seaman instead of Anton Walbrook, and it was only when he got out of the army that the possibility of coming and staying really arose. In order to discourage thousands of GIs who thought it would be great to go and live an allegedly artistic life in Paris at the government's expense, the places you could go to study art had been reduced in effect to just two: Edinburgh and Oxford. Oxford was chosen by Kitaj; he had been dreaming of it since he'd first arrived in 1957, and has stayed, more or less, ever since.

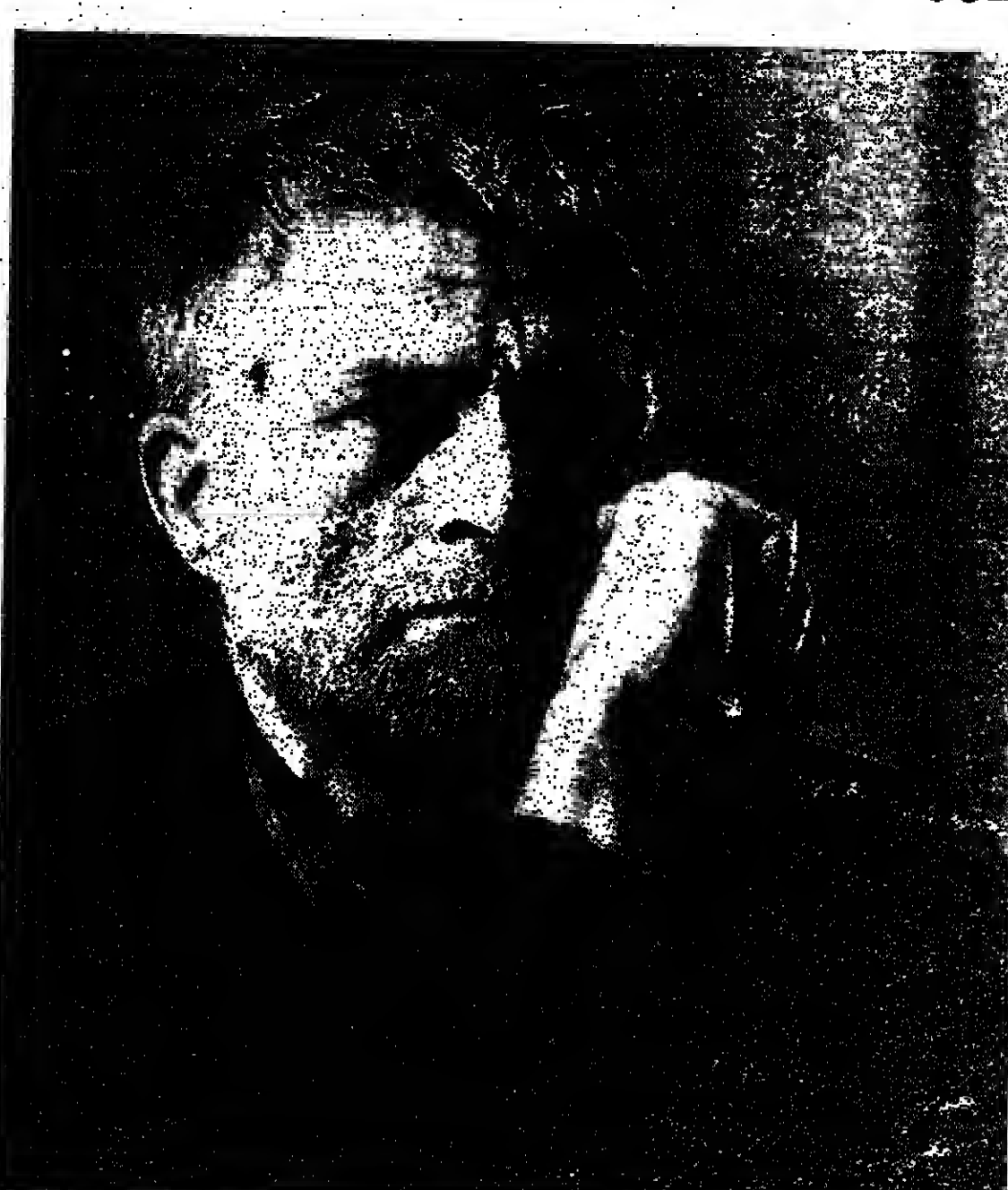
The last year has been one of the less periods. He and his ally of the last 12 years, the American painter Sandra Fisher, were off living and working in Paris. Somehow the idea got abroad that they were there for good, but Kitaj says he never intended more than a year; just because everybody who can should spend some time living in Paris, in an ordinary *quartier*, before he's too old to enjoy it. Enjoy it apparently he did; but he is glad to be back in his own Chelsea house, his own studio, his own garden. "You know, while I was in Paris, Frank Auerbach wrote me a long letter warning me that no major artist had ever been 'peripatetic'. Of course I could give him an argument with Rubens, Van Dyck, David Hockney. But I got the message. Though I'm really the last person to need it, I'm restless, but fundamentally I'm a home body. I've seriously tried to get away at least five times since I've been here, but I always come back. I think it's just that London seems to have less wrong with it than anywhere else.

And of course all of Kitaj's career as a painter has been centred on Britain, so that, though he still seems com-

pletely, ineradicably American when you talk to him, it is hard to think of him as an American painter. True, his retrospective two years ago began in Washington, showed at his birthplace, Cleveland, and then went straight to Düsseldorf without touching Britain. But in a way Kitaj's unwillingness to let it come to London was a measure of the degree to which he feels rooted here: it was one thing unfolding a lifetime of work in other places, but something completely different doing it at home. "The retrospective was something I had dreamed. It usually marks about the halfway point in an artist's career, and it is a chance to get to know yourself too well for your own good. It's really something to get out of the way. I wasn't too displeased; on the other hand, I didn't think 'Oh God, I can never do better'. I think mostly it made me uncomfortable to think of the time wasted."

Despite the seeming casualness, one can be sure that a lot of serious, even agonized effort went into the study and appraisal of all the evidence in the show. Kitaj describes himself as "autodidact and pseudo-scholarly", and hurries to add that he knows that his way with possibly half-digested knowledge can really irritate people. But like many people who carry at least a slight chip on their shoulder about never having been to university, he tends to sell himself short: if one corner of his studio features an obviously well-used punching-ball, the rest of the studio and the house above and below is packed with equally well-used books, not bought by the yard for set-dressing, but devoured and digested one by one. If his controversial series of screenprints from 1970, *In Our Time*, established nothing else, at least they showed that he had a detailed acquaintance with the outsidings of an extraordinary variety of twentieth-century books (the prints were almost unmanipulated reproductions of the covers), but a short time in his company also shows unmistakably how well acquainted he is with their insides.

It all fits in with the image of the GI who decided as soon as he had any say in the matter to better himself. Sometimes, Kitaj feels, self-education done him wrong. Pointing to a very wicked-looking photograph of Ezra Pound (it is the earliest surviving Bill Brandt portrait, which Kitaj discovered by dint of asking Brandt if he had ever photographed Pound), he huffs: "Of course, it was the old anti-Semitic himself, and trying to understand what he was on about, that led me along a false track of modernism. Hence, it seems, works like *In Our Time*, which seem actuated as much as anything by a feeling of the duty to be modern. (Plus, no doubt, a period of aridity and exhaustion after the death of his wife.) How else is one to explain the perversity of one of our best draughtsmen's turning away from drawing anything himself and wasting time on the arrangement of given materials. That, as it happens, is what Kitaj thinks too: "I should have been drawing like Degas, trying to develop a talent I might actually have. I think I wasted ten years, until with Sandra's encouragement and example I went back to drawing from life, using the classic disciplines for their proper purpose, without worrying about whether I was being 'modern' or not." Some



Dmitri Kasterine

might say, some have said that he has been doing all this rather too literally; that his insouciantly ironic (or gloating, according to where you stand) female nudes of the last few years are too close to pastiche Degas, or his recent drawings of dwarves are too like Goya for comfort. Not that Kitaj should care. As he enters his second half-century, he is just where a 50-year-old artist might wish to be: well thought of, a good seller, an Establishment figure who is yet not predictable enough to be taken for granted, and clearly has many surprises in store for us still.

He should not care, but he does. He also bristles a little at accusations of misogyny and sexual violence in his female nudes, or suggestions that the interest in dwarves is modishly black-or just sick. "Anybody who says he never reads the critics and doesn't care what they say is lying. They all do, add they all care, from Bacon down..." Kitaj admits to being disturbed even when he does not recognize himself in the detractors. "As he fits an eager reader of psychological texts, he returns finally to the what-does-it-mean? syndrome: if deep down in his unconscious, he is hostile to women, for instance, it is the nature of things that he could be the last to know. But he does not think he is: he comforts himself with the thought that such judgments may tell us more about the judge than the judged. And certainly his own life and work have been first

and foremost a voyage of self-discovery. Even today he is always finding out new things about himself, as often as not through his work. For example, his quite newly grown interest in Jewishness, his own and other people's. "Jewishness" is precise: the religious side of Judaism means nothing to him. As a child he was brought up entirely with Catholics, and never really had occasion to think of himself as Jewish. The choice came much later - for he feels that he is, in a way, a Jew by choice. Again, the telltale bookcases are an index to the extent and intensity of his involvement in the subject: shelves devoted to Kafka, to Walter Benjamin, to histories and analyses. And he is already vitally concerned about the role of Jews in the visual arts.

"You know", he suddenly announces, "there has never been a great Jewish painter. Zoffany, Mengs, Pissarro, Modigliani - they were all secondary figures. Soutine perhaps comes nearest... Now, in this country, there are quite a number of significant artists who also happen to be Jewish, but they are none of them really 'Jewish artists'. I wonder... can such a thing exist? I sometimes think that Jewishness is like homosexuality: something you have to recognize in yourself, and which these days is likely to be marginal to what you do, even if personally it is central to you. Does the identity have something to do with per-

secution? I don't know. It fascinates me..." At the moment he is following up what at first seemed to him a crack-brained suggestion made to him by an eccentric English emigre he got to know in Paris that Cézanne was Jewish. It seems that all the English translations mistranslate Cézanne's father's occupation as "banker", when in fact the French is precise that he was a moneylender (Jews were not allowed to be bankers thereabouts). And the family name comes from a small Italian town where they formerly lived, as was the case with a lot of wandering Jews. Cézanne scholars Kitaj has put all this to have started sceptical,

and then admitted that there may be something in it. He seems quite abstractly delighted at the prospect of proving his own generalization wrong. And how about painting, in the intervals of all this reading and speculation? There he is not so confident. When I say politely that I hope I am not interrupting him, he says: "Oh no, I'm not doing anything in particular. You can see that the easels have only empty canvases." (Which is not quite true, as something rather bloodthirsty seems to be taking shape on one of them, and it is, after all, only a few days since he returned from Paris.) He seems preoccupied - but again abstractly, as though it is someone else's

problem - with being 50, but he also seems quite cheery in his expectation of a late flowering. He is surrounded while he works with the work of friends and contemporaries like Hockney, who arrived at the Royal College the same day he did, and Auerbach. But he seems to be affected by none of them; he enjoys them intensely and goes his own way. Just before the break in his career, the crisis of 1970, he was working on an epic painting about Hollywood, visiting and drawing many of the grand old men like Sean Renoir and John Ford. But then he destroyed what he had done, "lacking the heart to continue". Now he is talking about the painting again, picking up the threads where they dropped and reintegrating them into the fabric of his life. He is, after all, a great believer that nothing is finally lost, that everything comes in useful sooner or later. Of course, he has to believe that, or his life would look frighteningly unstructured. But his work, its quality, consistency and, despite his *meaculpas* about false modernism, its extraordinary independence of fashion are the strongest possible arguments that when he lets his unconscious take him wherever it will, he is in the keeping of a guide who knows a thing or two about life and art as well as the pursuit of happiness.

John Russell Taylor

The Ohio Gang



Kitaj's early work coincided with the beginnings of the Pop Art movement in Britain, and though he could not exactly be described as a fully paid-up member, he had obvious connections. In particular his habits of juxtaposing disparate images within one loosely organized composition was related to Pop Art practice, especially since some of the images were derived from newspapers, photographs, printed material and other readymades beloved of Pop artists. Sometimes he went a stage further, by collaging the actual materials on to his canvases. *The Ohio Gang* (1964) is a good illustration of this style: a wide variety of images from many different sources is put together in an ambiguous space, seemingly at random yet held together by a complex set of internal tensions.

Mary-Ann



At the end of the 1960s a period of uncertainty and creative block set in, and Kitaj flirted more noticeably than ever before with modernism especially a vaguely conceptual sort. The readymade image became paramount in several series of screenprints, in which his personal intervention was reduced to a minimum. But then in the mid-1970s he found his way back by a return to classical disciplines, particularly that of drawing from life. A big Degas show was one source of revelation, and many of his later works in pastel (taken up for the same reasons that Degas took it up: because it was so much faster than oils) mark him out as one of the finest draughtsmen of our time. Is this a betrayal of modernism? Dali (of all people) once said that the one thing we cannot help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern. And Kitaj's most Degas-like portraits of nuda models such as *Mary-Ann* (1980) are still a century away, not only in time, but also in sensibility. Kitaj - Paintings, Drawings, Pastels is published by Thames and Hudson today, price £9.50.

Secrets of the soil

It is now the accepted wisdom among farmers that grain and grass need added nitrogen in order to grow properly, and by and large the scientific establishment accepts it too. But there are those who dispute it, for both economic and ecological reasons. The economic argument is that the massive increases in cereal and milk yields in recent years have been largely due to the excessive use of fertilizers. Farmers are effectively no better off, it is argued, because their extra income is offset by increased costs. Far better, then, to discourage fertilizer use in the Northern Hemisphere, perhaps through taxation, and send it instead to Third World countries where poor soil fertility is a real problem. If that seems simplistic, the environmental arguments are decidedly complex. Although naturally fertile soil is rich in nitrogen, 99 per cent of it is locked into organic matter and cannot be used by plants. Hence, it is said, extra nitrogen must be added in the form of chemical fertilizers. But the environmentalists claim that the nitrogen leaching through the soil releases large quantities of potentially harmful nitrates into rivers and reservoirs which supply drinking water. The trouble is that nobody seems to know what are acceptable nitrate levels. The European Economic Community has recently decreed a limit of 11.3 milligrammes per litre, but Dr John Lake, director of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that

FINDINGS A weekly series reporting on research AGRICULTURE

other than causing extra headaches for the water authorities, that figure is arbitrary and meaningless. Another difficulty is that, unlike slurry pollution, nitrogen leaching cannot be pinpointed to any particular field or farm. It takes months, if not years, to seep through the soil, and the rate and amount of leaching varies widely according to types of soil and crops.

Wind of change

Talk of using windmills for electricity generation usually strikes people as either quaintly old-fashioned, or as a bad idea. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas. Three years ago, the board installed a Danish designed "aerogenerator" on a farm in the Orkneys, the first in the United Kingdom to be connected to the public supply system. Last year it generated 60,000 kilowatt hours, survived gusts of up to 100 miles an hour and, of course, cost the farmer, Mr Marcus Wood, nothing in fuel bills. The noise is said to be imperceptible at distances greater than 100 metres downwind.

Lush parking

Something else that appears to be good for plant and grass growth is, believe it or not, the exhaust fumes from traffic.

Researchers at Newcastle University have found that not only do things grow exceptionally well on motorway verges, but also that cows like to graze close to roadsides. The reason apparently is once again nitrogen, formed when the exhaust fumes contain on emission. By the same token, motor mowers should be better for lawns than electric ones or those you just push, but perhaps that is too sensitive a subject at the moment.

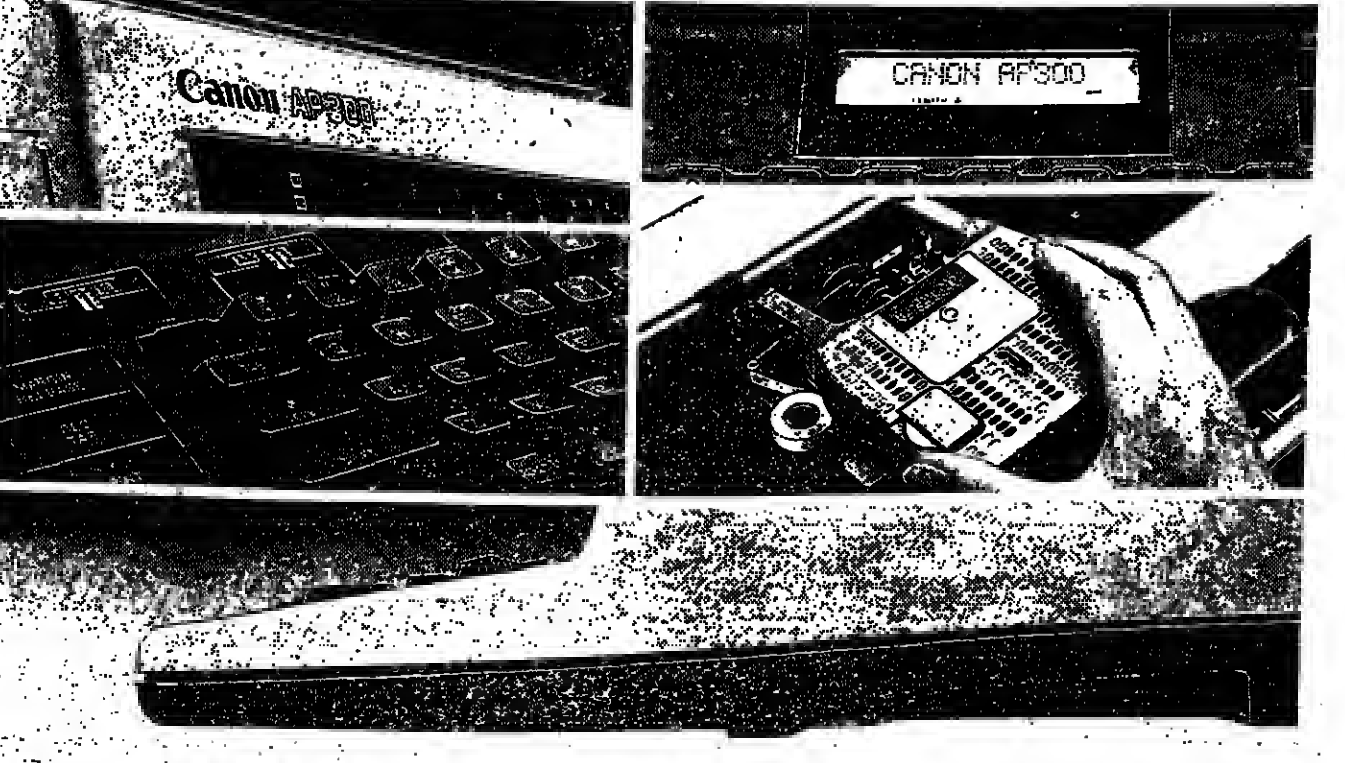
Natural shortcut

To give fertilizer manufacturers all the credit for increased crop yields would be unfair to those who spend their working lives perfecting new seed varieties, plant breeders, as they call themselves. It is 15 years since the Nickerson group began a wheat breeding programme at Rothwell, in Lincolnshire, in order to develop new hybrid varieties. After about seven or eight years it concluded that the straightforward genetic breeding method would take so long to produce a hybrid, that it would have been superseded by superior inbred varieties.

Shell then came to the rescue with something called a chemical hybridizing agent, which in effect shortcuts nature. Nickerson claims to be the world leader in the use of the CIA technique, and last year the breeding programme was extended to barley.

John Young

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THE TIMES DIARY

Ghost exposed

There is acute embarrassment among King Juan Carlos's speech writers after the Spanish monarch's official visit to Brazil last week. For eight paragraphs of his ringing address to the Brasilia parliament have been lifted almost verbatim from an article in Latin America by the Socialist Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, in a left-wing Paris monthly, Le Monde Diplomatique.

Know thy enemy

My political free-thinker of the day is Oliver Smedley, who aims to beat himself at Saffron Walden. Others should note his commendable honesty when he says of this safest of Tory strongholds: "Of course I cannot win." Standing yet again for the Free Trade Anti-Common Market Party, his ambition is to top the 4,963 votes which he collected there as a Liberal, 33 years ago.

The Labour agent in Dover and Deal has turned the surname of his candidate, Stephen Love, to good effect. "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and Love", he tells voters through a megaphone, and, even more intriguingly: "It must be Love on June 9."

Back to base

A nostalgic return to Canning Town public hall the other day by a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for a Labour rally. It was there in 1943 that he was adopted as candidate for Plaistow, which Denis Healey then in the same party won in France, described as the safest seat in the UK. At such a time, a man from the front was the obvious favourite of the dockers, who made up a large section of the local party, and Elwyn-Jones was further helped by the fact that one of his opponents was a pacifist and another an agnostic.

Lost for words

Order Order would seem the only possible title for an autobiography by Parliament's constitutional mentor, Alas, George Thomas was beaten to it two years ago by his own biographer, Ramon Hunsdon. However, he tells me he might yet persuade Collins to resurrect those much broadcast words when it publishes next year. "We're keeping our options open," says Thomas's editor. If he is ruled out by order, I still expect him to come up with something inventive (n.b. Bernard Levin has already bagged Speaking Up, given his familiarity with the procedure of naming).

My examples of continental English have been trumped by this one spotted by a reader on the late of Skye in the back window of a Geyron car: "Attention! Continent driver!"

Show stopper

Those who do not like to see old films of dubious quality on television will be dismayed to hear that John Gale is having to take Granada Television to court in an attempt to oblige them to continue accepting £5,000 a year out to show the film version of his stage show, No Sex Please, We're British. The arrangement hitherto has been that Granada, who bought the television rights in 1978, took the annual payment out to show the film (a flop as I recall), while the London stage run continued. Another couple of years and Gale would have paid the total which Granada laid out for the package in which No Sex Please was included, but like many people Granada are losing patience waiting for the stage show to fold. Next month it docks up its five thousandth performance.

Transport chiefs can take comfort from this report in the tiny but distinctive Swadhin Patrika, a West Bengal local paper edited, owned and written by Dr J. K. Dandapat and his wife. "The transport system in England is so organised and disciplined that it needs careful study and learn. There are four times more cars, bus, trucks are plying on the road but there is rarely any jam. There is no tram on the road. Even the narrowest roads have two lanes going and two lanes coming. There is no police in London city, but every driver of the vehicle has learned the sense of discipline, that they never go against the rule."

Barriers that must come down

by Stanley Johnson

Unseen and unheard, a disaster is threatening the herds of animals which inhabit one of Africa's last great natural reserves. I have just been in Botswana and seen the dangers facing the wild beast, hartebeest, elephant, buffalo and zebra roaming the Kalahari.

It is not merely a local problem. British policies in pre-independence days contributed to its making. Now the EEC is effectively ensuring these policies continue. In its simplest terms, the problem is fences. The colonial administration decided to build veterinary cordon fences to control cattle movements and the spread of foot and mouth disease. It was a simple idea which totally ignored the fact that fences placed across the migration routes of wild animals can threaten their survival as surely as a machine-gun mounted in the back of a Land-Rover. The most notorious barrier built before independence - the Kuke fence, which has shut off wildlife from its watering-places in the Okavango Delta and along the Boteti River - has resulted in the death, directly or indirectly, of hundreds of thousands of animals. More than a quarter of a million wild animals die in the country as a whole each year because of the fences.

In the 1950s migration patterns were not well understood and the economic potential of wildlife as a complement to cattle not well appreciated. The astonishing thing is that more than a quarter of a century later the same blinkered attitudes can still be found among officials in Brussels.

Under a special agreement, almost 19,000 tonnes of Botswana beef is imported each

year into the Community, mainly into Britain. A council directive specifies that meat may come only from regions of the country free of foot and mouth. The EEC Commission has rigidly insisted on the veterinary cordon fences and on buffer zones to separate disease-free areas from those areas where foot and mouth has not been eliminated.

As a veterinary measure, the policy is questionable. Vaccination has made great strides since the 1950s and artificial barriers will not prevent airborne transmission of the foot and mouth virus. From the ecological point of view the policy is disastrous. Flying over Botswana today, one has the sense that the country is being parcelled up into squares, triangles and rectangles with only one thought in mind: to permit the extension of cattle into all use-free areas, no matter how intrinsically unsuitable for cattle they may be and no matter what longer term prejudice may result.

Of course, cattle are crucial in Botswana, both culturally and economically. But the expropriation of the herd from one million a few years ago to the present 3,500,000 must be seen not as a natural and desirable evolution but in part at least as a response to the artificial stimulus of the high price levels set under the EEC-Botswana beef agreement - and this at a time when cheap beef from the EEC beef mountain is being dumped in other African countries, such as Angola, to the detriment of their agricultural

economies and of Botswana's own natural export markets.

What the EEC should be doing now is encouraging the use of Botswana's most extraordinary asset: its wildlife. With other donors like the World Bank, it should promote comprehensive wildlife schemes designed to mitigate the impact of the fences; gazette more national parks and wildlife management areas, strengthen the national park and wildlife authorities, particularly in the battle against poaching and illegal hunting; and promote the sustainable use of wildlife through tourism and ranching.

One immediate step would be to ensure that in any future EEC-Botswana beef agreement a proportion of the beef "rebate" (at present running at £14.5m) is specifically earmarked for wildlife purposes.

Conversations with meo like Louis Nehind, chairman of the newly-formed Kalahari Conservation Society, have convinced me that schemes to promote the monitoring and use of wildlife can succeed given the political will to carry them through in the face of powerful opposition from the cattle lobby. What happens in Botswana, with its unique wildlife heritage, could be a test case with far-reaching implications for the future of wildlife everywhere.

The author is Conservative MEP for Wight and East Hants, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's committee on environment, public health and consumer protection.

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A country tearing itself apart

Philip Jacobson tells how the economy has become El Salvador's front line

San Salvador. The message comes across with ominous frequency between the propaganda and the revolutionary songs on Radio Venceremos, clandestine mouthpiece of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. "See how easily we can smash the economy", boasts the leader of a sapper unit which blew up several key bridges earlier this month. Exultant newscasters tell of the fire-bombing of a dozen buses in a single morning and the ambush of a tanker convoy trying to reach one of the many towns which have been without petrol for weeks on end. There are reports of sugar warehouses in flames, crop spraying planes shot down.

The Salvadoran government needs every soldier it can muster on the battlefield today, yet almost 60 per cent of its troops are tied down trying to protect important economic targets. The guerrillas ambush them expertly around these static positions and continue their largely unheeded campaign of economic destruction which has already cost this desperately poor little country about £400m since the war began four years ago.

This is the second front of the war, attracting far less attention from foreign journalists than the fighting and the unceasing horror of the death squads. But guerrillas and government alike understand very well that long-term victory depends ultimately on the fate of the increasingly shaky economy. So does Mr Deane Hinton, the American ambassador to El Salvador. Economists from the US have always considerably outweighed the sums allocated for arming and training the government's troops. Even so, Hinton complains sharply, "until recently no one seemed to share my view of the magnitude of the effort needed to stop the economic decline".

A telling example of what is going wrong is provided by a visit the ambassador made recently to the city of Berlin, a coffee growing centre in the eastern province of Usulután. A large guerrilla force captured and held Berlin for several days last January, cleaning out the bank, looting shops and burning down government buildings. Coun-

ter-attacks by the notoriously inept Salvadoran air force - flying newly delivered US warplanes - inflicted even heavier damage. The purpose of Hinton's rare excursion into the deep countryside was to inaugurate a £650,000 reconstruction project, showpiece of a new "hearts and minds" strategy designed to bolster support for the Salvadoran authorities. As several hundred guerrillas roamed freely around Usulután these days, the ambassador was obliged to travel by military helicopter from which, doubtless, he could observe the twisted wreckage of ambushed vehicles dotted along the roads below. The hurried ceremony over which he then presided was attended, local people suggest, by several unarmed insurgents who had drifted into town out of curiosity.

The guerrillas we encountered lounging in the square in San Augustin, a few miles from Berlin, were anxious to explain the symbolic significance of all this. President Reagan's top man in El Salvador has to fly in for an important propaganda event and is hustled away again 20 minutes later. By contrast, they told us, guerrillas move around here as we please. They know all about the US aid project and would destroy it in due time (Berlin's affable mayor is inclined to agree: "The army says 'don't worry, we'll be there when you need us', but it took them three days to pluck up enough courage to arrive last time").

San Augustin's inhabitants are not particularly happy about the guerrillas' presence, fearing that the village may soon attract a government assault. It was highly inconvenient, they complained, that bus drivers no longer dared go there, though a few private lorries still do. "The army just take what they want, destroy what's left and kill anyone who protests", one shopkeeper volunteered. He had heard rumours that guerrillas were extorting "war taxes" from a cooperative farm not far away. "What else can poor people do? They have to eat, and the government does nothing to keep the guerrillas away".

Multiply the daunting situation around Berlin and San Augustin over more than one third of the



entire country - including regions carrying precious foreign exchange - and the scope of the government's problem becomes clear.

The alarmed Reagan administration is now banking on being able to launch its new aid, if Congress approves the funds, enormously expensive plan for a double-edged offensive. An improved Salvadoran army will drive guerrillas from their major strongholds, allowing government troops to move in and revive the economy there with lavish aid programmes. In other words a lot more Berlin-type projects, so vulner-

able to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently. As the guerrillas confidently acknowledge, this will provide them with plenty of tempting new targets. Radio Venceremos has already stepped up its threats against the economy. It has also taken to inviting Ronald Reagan to visit El Salvador and see for himself the fate of his latest attempt to seize the initiative on a war front where the US and its client government are at present losing hands down.

what the battered postwar generation found. But by the 1960s he found the static presentation too dull. Sensing the mood at the end of the decade - student revolts, rapprochement with East Germany, attacks on the Vietnam war - he decided to politicize the magazine, swinging sharply left and embracing the causes of the young and the committed.

After 30 years of hectic, remarkable editing, he handed over editorial control to Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt. They did not have his feel for the trend or intellectual control. Sensation, as a senior board member of the owners Gruner and Jahr, put it, became sensationalism.

Perhaps it was the search for the big scoop, something to place Stern ahead of its fellow Hamburg rival, Der Spiegel, that led the management, including Herr Nannen, to believe so quickly in the authenticity of the diaries when Gerd Heidemann, the Nazi-obsessed reporter, offered to buy them.

But once the forgery was revealed, Herr Nannen and the management made the second mistake of using the departure of the editors to try to bring in a change of political direction. No one doubts that sooner or later Stern would have swung right, as profits have always come before politics, but it is the chaos and self-abandonment that followed the exposure of the forgeries, the staff would have none of it. They went to the barricades, reluctantly in view of the enormous salaries they earn, for the principle of the old, respected, crusading, liberal Stern - and in part they won.

The mood now in the building is to put the whole affair behind them as quickly as possible. There is plenty of money still to repair the damage, and Herr Scholl-Latour is a highly respected editor. But still the smell of the bunker will linger on for many months.

Michael Binyon

Buying power with monopoly money

JUNE 23 83

Barbara Castle

A free press, we all agree, is essential to the functioning of a democracy. It provides us with the facts essential to check what our government is up to and so enable us to control it properly. Knowledge is power, we say, looking pityingly at the managed democracies where the people are allowed to know only what their rulers want them to know.

This comforting thesis, however, overlooks one important fact - that although anyone is free to start a newspaper, the costs are prohibitive and someone or some organization must be found to put up millions. And by definition people who can afford to do that are likely to be of one political point of view.

This may not matter too much in the ordinary way, when the mass of people buy a newspaper more for the sport, gossip and titbits than for its politics. And there are always, thank God, radio and TV to give a balance. But in the crucial moment of choice in a democracy - an election - it does matter a great deal that most of the newspapers going into voters' homes will have become propaganda sheets, more interested in selecting news than in reporting it.

Only the Conservative Party establishment, which believes in the monopoly of power (by itself), could remain indifferent to the fact that in this country 95 per cent of the newspapers are hostile to the Labour Party. This means that the facts on which political education should be based are filtered through the newspapers' prejudices, to reach the reader in a form which vindicates those prejudices.

Sometimes the hostility is quiet-ent. But when any important political moment arises, it flares up savagely. Newspapers will not hesitate to throw vast resources of money and manpower into trailing and bringing down a chosen victim. The treatment of Peter Tatchell in Bermondsey is an example of which every decent journalist should be ashamed.

The manipulation of news is the manipulation of power, and in this election the majority of "popular" newspapers are making full use of it. It can take various forms: playing up favourable news and burying the unfavourable; hiding policy under personalities; putting up misleading headlines.

The examples are too numerous to quote. One must suffice: the front page splash headline in last Monday's Daily Mail: "Thirty Five Thousand Jobs Lost if Foot Wins. Japanese want scrap plan to build giant car plant here."

Embarrassingly for the Mail, Nissan, the firm concerned, would have nothing to do with the story. "We think that if the Labour Party got to power it would not substantially affect our proposals", the company said - a rather important contribution to the facts, one would have thought.

Next day the Mail carried on undeterred. "Car jobs row boils over" it proclaimed on its front page, ingeniously quoting the Industry Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, and two British car chiefs to keep a nasty story alive. Nissan's denial was tucked away at the end, almost indistinguishable.

To his credit, Martin Lintoo in his column in The Guardian had some fun with this. Yet even The Guardian, which like The Times is one of the few newspapers to report news fairly, is not guiltless of some strange headlining. "Labour's £11 billion jobs plan savaged" was the one which appeared over Ian Aitken's straightforward account of Labour's manifesto in the paper. The story itself hardly warranted such derogatory emphasis, which only goes to show the political power of sub-editors (two days later Mrs Thatcher's manifesto was treated with greater deference).

"Ah", I can hear Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne (who also occupied this column) saying: "Here she goes, preparing the way for Labour's Bennite policy of bringing the press under state control." In fact, Labour has been discussing something very different: how to make newspapers more independent, not less, by removing them from the independent of moneyed proprietors through subsidised newsprint and other aids. But this is not the sort of freedom Mrs Thatcher has in mind.

The trouble is that our Conservative rulers are greedy: greedy for power and the money that fuels it. Not content with their near monopoly of the newspapers, they also want to ensure that Labour's opposition to their beliefs shall be starved of funds. And so to its shame does the Alliance, which has not done too badly out of support from business interests, but which, like the Conservatives, wants to make it more difficult for Labour to get money from the trade unions, even though the Labour Party openly admits it is in politics to represent the people who are organized in trade unions.

In the next few weeks the boardings and the newspapers will be flooded with posters and adverts on Mrs Thatcher's freedom theme in what is rumoured to be the most expensive campaign in electoral history. It will largely be financed by contributions from companies - but Mrs Thatcher does not propose to put any tabs on that.

For Mrs Thatcher is one of nature's autocrats. She will not be content until she has weakened every democratic check on her centralized dominance. And she is seeking five years more freedom to pursue those aims.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North

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Tomorrow: John Pardo

Brian Crozier

Surprise, Russia's secret weapon

The threat by "a senior Soviet official" last week that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe is of course a prime piece of intimidatory propaganda. Behind it, however, lies the unpleasant reality of Soviet nuclear war doctrine, which advocates the immediate use of Soviet nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

It would be unfair to say that this doctrine, as taught in the Soviet military academies (and thus for internal consumption, not propaganda) is a neglected study in the West. But it has scarcely been aired in public print, perhaps because it is too horrible to contemplate.

In the 1970s, mainly under the influence of Major General George Keegan, at that time Director of US Air Force Intelligence, translations of the most important Soviet textbooks were made. They have been carefully studied by Western specialists, including the Americans John D. Dziak of the Defence Intelligence Agency, and Joseph D. Douglas (an engineer turned strategist) and our own Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul.

The best way to illustrate Soviet thinking on nuclear war is by direct quotation. One of the key textbooks, by Col. V. Savkin, is The Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics (Moscow 1972). He writes:

"Skillful employment of nuclear weapons in combination with artillery aviation and the fire of tanks permits delivery of a decisive defeat on the enemy on the axis of attack and creation of favourable conditions for friendly troops to advance swiftly into the depth of his defence and move into operational space... The offensive is the basic type of operation and its goal is the total destruction of the enemy."

Now listen to the late Marshal A. Grechko, former Defence Minister, in his *Guarding Peace and the Construction of Communism*:

"The Strategic Rocket Forces which constitute the basis of the military might of our armed forces are designed to annihilate the means of the enemy's nuclear attack - large groupings of his armies and his military bases; to destroy his military industries; to disorganize the political and military administration of the aggressor as well as his rear and transport."

Both the above quotations need to be read in conjunction with the subsequent deployment of the three-headed SS-20s on Soviet soil targeted on Western Europe to which the new American weapons would present a defensive counter.

In an earlier work, *Soviet Military Strategy* (1967), Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Krylov spells out a "first strike" strategy:

"The mass use of nuclear weapons in the first moments and hours of a war which has begun will undermine the economic might of the enemy, put out of commission centres of control of its armed forces and State, and lead to the destruction of the main groupings of troops, including strategic nuclear forces."

The texts quoted above, although some years old, are still valid Soviet doctrine. Perhaps the most eloquent of the American specialists arguing that the US defence philosophy has failed to respond to existing knowledge of Soviet intentions is Joseph Douglas, mentioned earlier. On a recent trip to Washington, I had an exhaustive discussion with him.

Surprise, as Dr Douglas says, dominates Soviet military thought. The first priority is to destroy enemy (that is Allied) missiles before they can be launched in response to attacks. The initiative has to stay with the Soviet side.

The Soviet emphasis on deception and disinformation is of crucial importance. Since the breakdown of Salt II, *Pravda* and the Soviet Radio have been saying that they have no thought whatever about a first strike, and that of course they agree with the Americans that it is impossible to win a nuclear war. That, however, is not the line they take behind closed doors, nor is it the doctrine they teach their own armed forces.

Simultaneously, the Russians deliberately play down their extensive civil defence preparations. Yet according to a Soviet civil engineer who defected to America in 1978, hardened shelters had already been built for 45 million people in urban areas.

There are two alternative reactions to such realities. One is to throw up one's hands, and to say, with Bruce Kent and CND, that one's only way out. The other is to grasp that the Russians, as realists, will attack only if they are sure of winning, and restore the balance as soon as possible.

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Hitlers Tagebücher



Stern: a postscript of uneasy peace

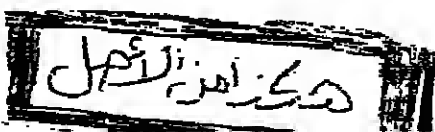
of politicians, indeed the assumptions of most of its 1,600,000 readers, were critically scrutinized.

Its methods were unscrupulous: it has published maps of classified missile sites. In 1973 it published a private telephone conversation between Dr Helmut Kohl, already Christian Democratic Party leader, and a top aide. In 1980 it employed a reporter to snoop around the confessionals to prove that Roman Catholic priests were counselling their flock to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss. It knowingly titillates its readers, giving every salacious detail while apparently moralizing on the subject of the story. It revels in pictures of traffic accidents or of Russian corpses in Afghanistan.

Stern had one other interest that was to lead to catastrophe. Nazis. In fairness, it must be said that its many reports on the Third Reich

have always been sharply critical, exposing war criminals in hiding and bringing out the full horrors of Nazism. But sometimes the fascination with evil seemed to get the upper hand, and became almost an indulgence in it. So it was with the diaries - and this is one reason for the staff's anger that Stern began publishing such material, irrespective of its authenticity. Accusations of a Nazi past have been made against Herr Henri Nannen, aged 69, the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine. He did indeed work as a radio announcer during the Hitler period and in propaganda during the war. But those who know him deny he was ever a Nazi in deed or spirit. The irony is that the diaries have all but undermined his life's work.

Herr Nannen started Stern in 1948 as a German Life. A soothing quality picture magazine, that was







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CONSCRIPTION

Conscription is the word which is conspicuously absent from the defence debate...

There is much talk about working within the alliance. Yet Britain is the only European member of Nato without conscription...

By these standards of security all three parties stand convicted of an inadequate defence policy...

Mr Healey retaliated by saying that the Conservative Government would increase the danger of nuclear war...

of any convincing military posture of deterrence. The Conservative Party's manifesto on defence is bland...

But if a Conservative Government is returned at the election, it will be able quietly to dispense with the continentalism of the Nott defence policy...

There is no mention of Trident in the Conservative manifesto. Could that be a first sign that the programme is under review...

Another advantage is that the decision, now that it is taken, need not be reviewed or renewed for the next thirty years...

Conservative defence policy may be bland. Labour's is painfully and dangerously clear. The weasel words inserted by Messrs Healey and Hattersley...

There is a determination to maintain that nuclear war cannot be limited. Why not? Who but a madman would make certain that any war even a nuclear one, would be unlimited?

doctrine presupposes that the next war would be a nuclear war from the start. Soviet generals write and lecture to their own people without making any bones about their intention to fight a nuclear war...

Mr Solzhenitsyn, whose interview we publish today, knows that only too well. The article on the facing page also reveals some further evidence...

The Liberals and Social Democrats want to "raise" the nuclear threshold by moving towards a "no first use" policy, strengthening conventional forces and establishing a nuclear-weapon-free battlefield zone...

In these circumstances Western policies must surely be to deter the Soviet Union from all war by demonstrating, not just the will, but the capacity to prevent the Soviets winning any kind of war...

A year ago we enrolled one of our sons in a school in a neighbouring borough. The school has an excellent reputation and our son is happy there and doing well...

For twenty-five years the abolition of conscription has enabled governments to pretend to the people that the defence of the country and her strategic interests can be comfortably and conveniently left to the professionals...

Reading the election portents

From Professor Norman MacKenzie Sir, Where have all the Don't Knows gone? Perhaps, in self-interest, the proliferating opinion polls should give us the full figures...

From Ms Marie Stanton Sir, It is regrettable that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, chose to make what can only be interpreted as a political speech during an election period...

From Mr Roland Rensch Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish, or even reform, the manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system...

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18)...

From Mr A. C. R. Vass Sir, It is a measure of the breadth of vision of the two main parties that, when Margaret Thatcher relies upon the spirit of the Falklands in the forthcoming campaign, Mr Foot appears to be calling for reliance on the spirit of Darlington...

From Mr Kenneth Parker Sir, The first clause in the Conservative Party's "last will and testament" advertisement (May 18) reads: "I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf..."

From Mr Michael Malone Sir, In this country we are rightly proud of our long tradition of honest local government. Cases of personal or political corruption are rare. By political corruption, I mean the use of patronage by the political party controlling a local authority...

From Mr David Russell Sir, Lord Bethell, writing on the global human rights situation (May 17), seems to admit that the incidence of state sponsored murder, torture and unjustified imprisonment is often as bad, if not worse, in right wing than in left wing police states...

From Mr Robert M. Maguire Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon could be more convincing if he did not dismiss his own ethnocentricism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudices...

From Mr Peter Mathews Sir, Behind my bathroom door is a list, gradually compiled, of the most important reasons why I am bringing my young family back for good to live in Britain...

From Mr Adam M. Cooke Sir, Guinea pigs are actually a delicacy throughout the Andes in Peru and Ecuador where I have enjoyed them both in a picante stew and roasted whole...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No shortage of singing talent

From Sir Thomas Armstrong Sir, I read in your issue of May 18 that Sir Colin Davis is concerned about present-day standards of singing. Training is amiss, and the talent, he believes, is not there...

From Mr Roland Rensch Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish, or even reform, the manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system...

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dependent on a discretionary grant and for this the young singer is at the mercy of his or her local education authority. With the recent cuts in expenditure, many are being forced on to the labour market far too soon...

Twenty years ago it was possible for a singer to develop gently singing for oratorio societies and small concert clubs. Rising costs, especially train fares, have drastically reduced these opportunities...

This country is recognised as second to none in its training of singers, yet we are allowing the fruits of this training to rot away or disappear into the opera houses of Germany and France. The wastage is appalling, but with the revival of opera companies such as D'Oyly Carte, English Music Theatre, and Opera Go-Round, we could once again provide young singers with the opportunities that contributed so successfully to their training in the past...

However, we agree with him that the long term development of singers has, as he says "gone out of the window" and we are daily made aware of the reasons why.

A singer's "testing" has barely begun when, at the end of three or four years, the mandatory grant dries up. Post-diploma training is

grounds that they fell outside the parent 1861 Act, as now interpreted. So, with no regulations, no certifying, no notifying, no inspections, no need for doctors, there could be cut rates and high cash profits.

The real point is that once again we are facing a law which we should have had the courage to reform long ago. Do we really want modern birth control and all its developments to be governed by legislation dating from 1861 and hardly different from that of 1803, in the reign of George III?

If both operator and patient colluded in saying that it had been done at the stage before implantation could have occurred (which can be as long as two weeks at some phases of the cycle), it would be almost impossible to prove that they were lying, even if the pregnancy had really begun weeks earlier. Such operations could claim to be exempt from the Abortion Act on the

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SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR

Change in South Africa, it has been plausibly suggested, will come not through violent revolution or peaceful evolution but through violent evolution. That is a rather hopeful prediction. If change proceeds at its present crawl, a full-blooded revolution is a most real possibility, though there is no sign of it in the near future.

Already the major nationwide black political movements, denied legal free expression inside South Africa, are committed to armed struggle. These movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were born out of legal, peaceful, gradualist groups. For many years the leader of the ANC was Chief Albert Lutulu - a sincere pacifist who became a most deserving winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Now, however, both movements have been forced underground or into exile. It was the PAC's peaceful campaign against the pass laws that led to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, when sixty seven unarmed African demonstrators were shot dead, many of them as they fled, by South African police. That has been seen as an act of terror by agents of the state.

The outrage in Pretoria on Friday, designed probably as an attack against the air force

headquarters outside which the car bomb was detonated, was certainly a disgraceful act of terror too. Civilians, black as well as white, were bound to be killed, and at least seventeen people have so far died. The near-admission by its spokesmen that the ANC was responsible signifies a change of direction in that organization.

A surprising aspect of the nationalist military campaign against the South African state is that terrorism - meaning the indiscriminate killing of civilians in the pursuit of destroying the status quo - has so far been eschewed. Political assassinations have not been attempted. The ANC's targets have been almost exclusively economic, institutional or explicitly connected with the military or police. On occasions police stations or military posts have been attacked or uniformed servants of the state assassinated.

It has been further to the credit of the ANC that it has not emitted a whiff of racism - against whites - either in official policy or through the statements of its leadership, which is itself multiracial. The most serious caveat against the ANC is that since its alliance two decades ago with the doctrinaire South African Communist Party it has become increasingly, if perhaps

understandably, tightly bound to the Soviet Union. The less powerful though still relevant PAC follows a less ideological but "exclusionist" (blacks only) policy that is less friendly to a white presence per se, and is aligned with China.

It is likely that black nationalist tactics against the South African state will roughen. Guerrillas are known to be infiltrating border areas and are building up cells and pressure in the larger townships such as Soweto. The classic guerrilla tactic is to prevent neutrality among a wary populace, compelling it - often through a subtle mixture of ruthless coercion and denunciation of obvious injustice - to take sides, but this has not yet been used. There may now be more bomb attacks in white urban centres, though that is no certainty.

If it is true that the ANC has made a major departure from previous strategy, many blacks may not welcome it, but the conflict could be effectively sharpened. Mr P. W. Botha can be expected to react only with the harshness for which the Afrikaner-led state is already well known. But unless he and his party show a readiness gradually to share power with blacks at the centre of South Africa, they may have to cope with an increase in terrorism.

Eye of the beholder

From the Reverend Dr David Russell Sir, Lord Bethell, writing on the global human rights situation (May 17), seems to admit that the incidence of state sponsored murder, torture and unjustified imprisonment is often as bad, if not worse, in right wing than in left wing police states. Yet Lord Bethell adduces credible reasons why we in Britain should be more concerned with abuses of power in the USSR than in say, El Salvador, South Korea or South Africa. There are those, including many Christians, who with equal credibility are almost exclusively concerned with oppression in countries like South Africa or Chile.

Surely both are types of special pleading - however good the reasons may be. We can all justifiably feel indignation to ourselves. That does not make it right. In the torture chamber it makes no difference to the victim what kind of uniform his or her interrogator wears.

Whether we be politicians or church officials like myself or people in other spheres of public life, our

sympathetic to the cause of nuclear disarmament should refuse to have any dealings with companies which have been engaged on contracts connected with the strengthening of our nuclear defences.

This question was raised in the House of Lords on May 6 (see The Times of May 7). I suggest that we are entitled to ask the leaders of the Labour Party, who include men of honour, to condemn in outright terms, before it takes root, this proposed abuse of power by local authorities and to pledge their support for legislation to prohibit an ugly new form of intimidation.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL MALONE, 22 Higher Dunscar, Egherton, Lancashire.

From Mr S. M. T. Peters Sir, Instead of returning the Elgin marbles to Athens, why doesn't the Greek Government send the Parthenon, when dismantled, to London, where it could be looked after as carefully as the Elgin marbles have been?

Yours faithfully, S. M. T. PETERS, 9 Great Newport Street, WC2. May 18.

Reporting Lebanon war

From Mr Robert M. Maguire Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon could be more convincing if he did not dismiss his own ethnocentricism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudices. Perhaps the disguise is wholly unconscious?

It is regrettable that he cannot find anything good to say about the way in which you exercise your critical freedom - other than a couple of off-hand comments. It is even more regrettable that he cannot reconcile his own patriotic ambivalences as a citizen of the United Kingdom and a member of the Diaspora without attributing them to The Times and everyone else but himself.

Rather than appear to continue to nationalise Israel and the Diaspora communities as bastions against antisemitism, Rabbi Goldberg should come to terms with the fact that Israel claims to be a democracy and therefore should have its actions assessed on the principles of

democracy - and not on the single criterion of antisemitism which he adopts.

His request of you for a retraction or an apology is quite unjustified. Jews of the Diaspora are de facto expatriates and have always been so, unless Rabbi Goldberg wishes to deny the experience and the history of his own people. Why else the cry - next year in Jerusalem! If Rabbi Goldberg is truly British, then his attachment to his religion is a religious and not political status which affords him immense critical freedom. Still, there is an ambivalence - but he should not blame it for the dilemmas it throws up for him.

Had Rabbi Goldberg uttered one word of regret in his letter over the agony of Lebanon (and not just of Israel), or the plight of the Palestinian refugees, his ethnocentricism would not have appeared to be so strident and illiberal. But, unhappily, it appears that any criticism of Israel or its government is a veiled exercise in anti-semitism and prejudice.

With regard to Robert Fisk's

The chaplain's role

From Father Patrick Lynch Sir, I wish to respond to Captain Christopher Ward's letter (May 14) regarding the role of Roman Catholic chaplains. At one level the role of the chaplain is certainly to care for his flock. However, at another level a chaplain has the responsibility to help people to understand the social teaching of the Catholic Church and to assist people in any moral choices that they may have to make.

For many years nurses and doctors have had to make very serious moral choices about participating in an abortion. Should Roman Catholics participate in an abortion? No. The teaching of our Church is clear and a chaplain acts as a reference point or a guide in coming to decisions about such a matter.

Likewise, a chaplain to the Armed Forces will have a similar role. There is a consensus among Christian churches that the first use of nuclear weapons is wrong. Should Roman Catholics then allow themselves to be put in a position of participating in the first use of nuclear weapons? Or, if they are in that position, should they obey such an order?

I would suggest that one role of the chaplain is to teach and to guide. When a person decides that they in conscience cannot participate in such a practice the chaplain will have to defend such conscientious objections. This is not primarily a political role for priests but rather a moral one.

Sincerely yours, PATRICK LYNCH, Sacred Hearts Fathers, 32 London Road, Davenport, Northamptonshire. May 14.

From Mr Peter Mathews Sir, Behind my bathroom door is a list, gradually compiled, of the most important reasons why I am bringing my young family back for good to live in Britain. First, and unchallenged, on the list has always been the BBC.

Only expatriates can really know how much it means to the quality of life. We also know how vital the comfort of its many pleasures will be as we grow older.

Yours faithfully, PETER MATTHEWS, PO Box 251A, East Chatham, Columbia County, New York 12060. May 9.

From Mr Adam M. Cooke Sir, Guinea pigs are actually a delicacy throughout the Andes in Peru and Ecuador where I have enjoyed them both in a picante stew and roasted whole.

In the Callejon de Huaylas in northern Peru the natives have the good sense to leave the heads on a much simpler way of determining which end one is eating than counting toes (Letter, May 2).

Yours truly, ADAM M. COOKE, Deers Clavering, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Questionable aims

From Mr Barry Gray Sir, I do not wish to comment on a specific case in the news at the moment, but it is not necessary to assume that if someone recommends another person for a position, knowing he is quite unsuitable, he is lying or being deceitful - for I have done so.

I had been asked by the company for an opinion as to whether my young acquaintance was suitable for the position for which he had applied. I would have done so. But I was not. I was invited to give very brief, or one word answers to a large number of very specifically worded questions.

When I had done so I could not help feeling that, on the strength of the answers I had given, the company would feel that I was recommending the candidate when I wanted to give exactly the opposite impression.

These very specifically worded questionnaires are being increasingly used for all sorts of purposes and in all walks of life because they give answers in a form suitable for computer analysis without any further processing.

The problem is that if you ask the wrong questions you get wrong answers. Yours faithfully, BARRY GRAY, 24 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent. May 16.

Return to quality

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Eating guinea pigs

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Yours truly, ADAM M. COOKE, Deers Clavering, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Hedge against loss

From Mr Peter Adorian Sir, Your correspondent, Mr D. El Harris (May 16) is entitled to his own views as to what would make our countryside "even better". Personally speaking, as the owner of a not very large farm with several thousand yards of hedges to be cut each year, I, together with my employees, am glad to own a flail hedge cutter, thankful for the drudgery it saves us and proud of the job we do with it. We even think our farm looks rather attractive.

My forthcoming trip to drool over the beautiful scenery of the Fenney Compton marina will be rendered "even better" if my rustic eyes are delighted by the sight of the local narrow boat Gongozoler's wife assiduously scrubbing her spouse's smock on the marina's strand before applying her well-muscle arms to her picturesque mangle.

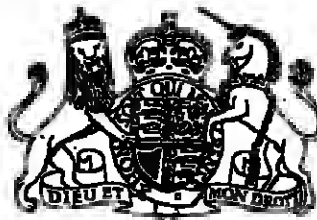
Indeed, even now I can picture in my mind's eye the interior of the happy couple's home. There sits the Gongozoler on his rick-bonneted chair, the turves glow red in his single-nook hearth as, quill in gartered

hand, he pores over the next scroll destined to improve the minds of recalcitrant yokels.

In spite of the attractions of this romantic scene, I don't need to look far to find one farmer's wife who thinks her life is even better since her hedge-tipping husband bought her an automatic washing machine.

Bamboozledly yours, PETER ADORIAN, Gibbons Mill Farm, Sillingham, Sussex. May 16.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
May 21: The Queen embarked on HM Yacht Britannia at Portsmouth this afternoon for the State Visit to Sweden.

The Marchioness of Aberghenny, Mrs John Dugdale, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, Mr Robert Alloway, Mr John Haslam, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John Severe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson are in attendance.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance. The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Gatwick Airport this morning at the conclusion of his visit to Korea.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. W. E. Darling and Miss R. A. A. Watts
The engagement is announced between Brian William, son of Dr and Mrs W. J. E. Darling, of Nottingham, and Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Michael Watts, of Ludlow, Shropshire, and Mrs Leslie Marsh, of St Sulpice D'Ymeux, 24520 Dordogne, France.

Mr J. C. Blackstone and Miss S. Lee
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Belsize Square, Hampstead, of Mr John Blackstone, son of Mr and Mrs Marie Hammell, of Toronto, and Miss Susan Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Lee, of Alburgh, Liverpool, and the Rev Donald Barnes officiated.

Birthdays today

Sir Kenneth Allen, 76; Sir Edwin Arosmith, 74; Sir David Barran, 71; Sir Matthew Campbell, 76; Sir Hugh Casson, 73; Miss Joan Collins, 47; Mr Denis Compton, 65; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, 75; Sir Samuel Curran, 71; Mr Nigel Dawson, 55; Viscount De L'Isle, VC, 74; Mr Alec Dickson, 69; Mr Marius Goring, 71; Sir Arthur Gracie-Bellew, 80; Major General L. Graham, 70; Lord Grenfell, 48; Mrs Margaret Hurl, 70; Mr Humphrey Lytton, 63; Mr Michael McCrum, 59; Mr Syd Miller, 49; Mr John Newcombe, 59; Mr Peter Preston, 45; Dr Edmund Rubbra, 82; Mr Jack Steinberg, 70; Mr Arthur Wooler, 71.

Marriages

Mr C. J. Noble and Miss L. D. Brato
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Colonel and Mrs M. G. Noble, of Tunbridge Wells, and Deborah Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Bruto, of Springfield, Chelmsford.

Luncheon

Lady Gilmore
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmore attended the opening ceremony of the general assembly in Edinburgh on Saturday morning. Among the guests at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse were:

Service dinner

No 106 Squadron, RAF
A reunion dinner of No 106 Squadron was held at the Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon, on Saturday.

Marriages

The Hon C. Simon and Miss G. F. Brown
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Abingdon, of the Hon Crispin Simon, youngest son of Lord and Lady Simon of Glaisdale, of Midge Hall, Glaisdale, near Whiby, North Yorkshire, and Miss Georgia Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Brown, of Chestnut House, Abingdon, Shropshire.

Dinner

Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, and the Hamlyn Trustees
The Chairman of Associated Book Publishers, Mr Peter Albon, and the Chairman and Directors of Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, with the Hamlyn Trustees entertained the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Sir Maurice Bywater, in the Garrick Club after the final Hamlyn Lecture on May 20. Among those present were Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullycree, Mr Justice Ralph Gibson and Sir Gordon Borne.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
COMMANDEER E. Spear to CM 104 Destroyer Escort, HMS Dryad, May 27. A. S. S. to CM 104 Destroyer Escort, HMS Dryad, May 27. G. W. to CM 104 Destroyer Escort, HMS Dryad, May 27. G. W. to CM 104 Destroyer Escort, HMS Dryad, May 27.



The Duke of Wellington with Dame Elisabeth Frick, the sculptor, after the unveiling of her bronze head of Christ at All Saints Church, Basingstoke, Hampshire, yesterday. (Photograph: H. Adams)

Dr Runcie recalls the Pope's visit of hope

By Robert Nowell
The Pope's visit to Canterbury had raised tremendous hopes for church unity, Dr Robert Runcie said on BBC Television yesterday.

The danger to young singers

By Christopher Warman - Arts Correspondent
The shortage of opera singers highlighted by Sir Colin Davis last week owes more to the demands on singers today, and ironically to the increasing popularity of opera, than to a lack of talent either in Britain or abroad.

OBITUARY

LORD CLARK

Eloquent art historian who drew audience of millions

Lord Clark OM, CH, KCB, long known as Kenneth Clark, died on May 21 in a nursing home in Kent. He was 79. A former Director of the National Gallery, the first Chairman of the Independent Television Authority, author, television performer and lecturer, he had become in recent years, not least as a result of the television series Civilization, the art historian most widely known to the general public in this country and overseas.



Artists' Scheme, and at the Gallery cooperated with Dame Myra Hess in the popular National Gallery wartime concerts, as well as later devising the "Picture of the Month" scheme, whereby one masterpiece at a time returned to Trafalgar Square.

Clark's first official role was as one of the organizers of the major exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy in 1930; and whatever later interest and enthusiasms he developed, his profound response was probably always to Italian Renaissance art. In 1931 he was appointed Keeper of Fine Art at the Ashmolean Museum. Three years later, at the exceptionally early age of 31, he became Director of the National Gallery in succession to Sir Augustus Daniel. He held that post until 1935, being appointed meanwhile to 1934 to be also Surveyor of the King's Pictures.

At the end of the war, and after the safe return of the whole collection, he resigned as Director. He took no new administrative post until 1953, when he became Chairman of the Arts Council. The following year he was appointed first Chairman of the newly constituted IFA. He resigned in 1957, and 1960 he resigned from the Arts Council.

He twice occupied the Chair of Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford: over the period 1946-50, and again in 1961-2. Some of those who heard him lecture on, for example, Bellini, in a hall packed with attentive undergraduates, one of whom had any training in art history, were stirred to an extent which had perhaps not occurred at that university since Ruskin's professorship.

With the evacuation of the collection to Wales, he was free to assume a new post, first as Director of the Film Division and then as controller, Home Publicity, at the Ministry of Information. Difficulties arose, however, and he retired from the Ministry in 1941. He was actively concerned with the War

collection to Wales, he was free to assume a new post, first as Director of the Film Division and then as controller, Home Publicity, at the Ministry of Information. Difficulties arose, however, and he retired from the Ministry in 1941. He was actively concerned with the War

standard, very much in the tradition not only of Ruskin but of Pater and Berenson. Northern Europe found little place in his concept of the Renaissance. And though he could assimilate a figure like Cezanne, he showed scant sympathy for, or deep comprehension of, most manifestations of eighteenth-century European art.

It cannot be claimed that he was one of the greatest scholars of documentary art history, nor that he offered profound and revolutionary theories about the nature of art itself. Yet in stimulating appreciation of the visual arts, sometimes through apt allusion to other arts, and by subtle, isolated observations, he exercised great and useful influence. Partly educated in the dangerous tradition of the English amateur, he was yet careful to keep abreast of research and try to remain erudite as well as eloquent.

His tremendously successful BBC television series, Civilization, shown in 1969, in which he surveyed on the actual sites Western European art from its origins to modern times, brought him greatly increased fame and a vast audience. It represented a remarkable achievement in assimilation, and was held together by his own highly civilized performance. Inevitably, some periods received more truly sympathetic treatment than others. There are also times when Clark's urbanity glided too smoothly over rough and complex ground. Publication of the series in book form followed, but it was as film that Civilization had been conceived and as such found appreciative reception in several countries, including notably the United States.

Somewhat ironically it was among his own profession that Clark met with least acclaim - for a variety of reasons. There was something enigmatic about his personality, attractive in its very mixture of hauteur and diffidence, urbane, and yet rarely seeming relaxed. A certain symbolic tightness was apparent in the initial "K" by which he was commonly known to his friends and would-be intimates. He probably over found contact with other people quite easy, despite being much honoured, praised and accepted even in circles conventionally indifferent to the arts. To younger colleagues, with whom he may often have felt more empathy than among scholarly contemporaries, he could be surprisingly generous and kindly, and praise from such a cool, detached-seeming figure was bound to have an encouraging effect.

In his later years he wrote two volumes of autobiography, of which the first, Another Part of the Wood (1974), was warmly praised, especially for its depiction of a lonely Edwardian childhood. Its sequel, The Other Half (1977), traced with some irony and self-deprecation, though not without pride, the period of his greatest fame. A keenly and precisely observed he had written, at the time) dealt with the death of his first wife, Jane, to whom he had devoted so much care during the wearisome years of her protracted illness. The two volumes together provided an accomplished, characteristically subtle portrait of his life and career, confirming his endemically ambiguous attitude to society and social success - and, in the last analysis, to himself.

Clark received a host of honours, degrees and international awards. He was made KCB in 1938, a Companion of Honour in 1959 and a life peer in 1969. In 1976 he was awarded the Order of Merit.

PROFESSOR GEORGE VARLEY

Professor George Copley Varley, who died on May 13 at the age of 72, was Hope Professor of Zoology (Entomology) at Oxford from 1948 to 1978, and a Fellow of Jesus College. He was best known for his work on the population dynamics of the winter moth and other insects which feed on oak trees.

Hope Chair at Oxford, and to a Fellowship at Jesus. He remained there until his retirement, doing most of his work on the winter moth and other defoliators of oaks at Wytham Wood, near Oxford.

Getty high-rise archives

From Iver Davis, Malibu
With the prospect of having to spend more than \$60m (£37,267,080) a year to satisfy the terms of its \$1.6 billion endowment, the J Paul Getty Museum at Malibu is planning several important developments.

Latest wills

Dick Emery, the comedian, of St John's Wood, London, left estate valued at £218,568. He left all his apparatus and equipment in his bequest to a club in Torquay, Devon, "for the benefit of multiracial youth".

Sotheby's advertisement listing various auction locations and items for sale, including New Bond Street, Bloomfield Place, Conduit Street, Fulbourn, and Nostell Priory.





THE ARTS

The GLC has chosen Cedric Price to find the remedy for 'one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters'

Bryan Appleyard joins him on a tour of inspection

Waterloo wasteland

The South Bank and its prospect, and Cedric Price: photographs by Brian Harris



Walking with Cedric Price around the South Bank can make you feel very exposed. Janet Street-Porter, a former student of his, accuses us of...

put right one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters. An area which should be crawling with creative life is a desolate wasteland dotted with cultural pavilions and grotesquely large office blocks.

friend the artist Feliks Topolski. This is in Whitehall Place, on the north bank, and provides one of London's most stunning views. The entire site from the Oxo Tower in the east to St Thomas's Hospital in the west is laid out before us. It is a site which, as Price is at pains to establish, includes the river.

Price is just observing, asking questions and listening. A condition of this walk is that he is not pressed on what final suggestions he may make. But it is clear what he is going for. Crossing Hungerford Bridge, he attacks one type of criticism to which the great pavilions of the arts have been subjected.

putting on airs. Price observes that the most obvious immediate trouble with the big architectural "gems" is that you have to be fairly high up to get a decent view of the river. He points to a row of benches in front of the Festival Hall. They face the water, but it is invisible if you actually sit in them.

stand 1.5m people in the open space between County Hall and the London Weekend Tower; the sheer area is so immense and yet so pathetically underused. It is perceived solely as something to get into or out of - filling the gaps between one highly-tuned pavilion and the next. There is a feeling that we are trespassing, that there are important people with important things to do inside.

never seen again, such is the fierce and organized state of alert created by the residents' associations. Nearby there is the Bull Ring roundabout with its underground walkways. Ernest suggestions that this should be turned into a skateboard park founded on the fact that it suffers from appallingly high level levels. For now all the planners can think of is to stick trees in trees in it.

of Yugoslavia, one of the most important cities of the world, and this is the main way in. He gestures across a sea of cars. With pathetic significance a humble Ford Escort passes us, its registration number 1 GLC. Finally, Price stares at the river in some ecstasy - "feel that space". His plans, when published, may well vanish into the bureaucratic and political nightmare of County Hall, but at least he is trying with a rare degree of passion. Although he is making no positive statements at this stage, it is clear that he sees the problems of the South Bank as complex and not susceptible to easy analysis.

Television

The all-American archetype

On a ranch so large that you have to make a long-distance telephone call to reach the other end, the cowboys are still lassoing steers and eating baked beans at sunset. They have managed to retain, albeit sometimes in a self-conscious manner, the spirit of nineteenth-century America.

paintings the brown and orange of the Western landscape turn to gold in the light of daybreak or sunset, and each horse and rider is surrounded by a halo of dust. The cowboy has become an emblematic figure because he represents that vast urge towards space and freedom which is still part of America's sense of itself.

Alan Benson's film caught the spirit of the place in a remarkable way, and his beautiful images of "the range" evoked all that romance which the cowboy artists are attempting to preserve.

Clare Colvin meets Eileen Atkins (right), star of Nelly's Version, which tonight opens the Riverside Studios cinema

Mystery moves

Eileen Atkins has just moved again, to her third home in two years. "I never expected to get married again and I had been living in a flat in Knightsbridge, which was too small for both of us", she says.

worthwhile written for them. It seems to be a time when men come into their own, but women are not to be seen any more. After years of playing marvellous parts, it is like being an athlete who has been running races for years and is suddenly told, when he is at his peak, that there is nothing to run any more.

Opera

Les Dialogues des Carmélites Opéra Comique

Roméo et Juliette L'Opéra du Rhin

With queues around the Grand Palais for the exhibition, full houses for Zeffirelli's film of La traviata and La Belle Hélène (described last week) a hot ticket at the Opéra Comique, the nineteenth century is much in vogue in Paris. But it is also worth giving the twentieth century a try, especially when it comes in the shape of John Dexter's production of Les Dialogues des Carmélites.

The ambiguous light which invades these paintings, the light of dawn or of dusk, is perfectly appropriate to their theme. Although some cowboy artists return to the early history of the West, others depict the contemporary cowboy who has now, come to the end of the line. They didn't have fences in this country when I was a boy", one old boy explained (with a most un-Western stutter). "Now it's all fenced up."

considered, instead of the conventional three. The physical world is suggested by skeletal scenery: a metal grille as Blanche changes her allegiance from the material world to the spiritual one, a fireplace to indicate the home of her father, the Marquis de la Force. Even the final execution is left to the imagination: the nuns one by one are obscured behind the bodies of two soldiers as the ears bear the metallic swish of the guillotine blade.

Dexter focuses solely on Poulenc's score, Bernanos's words and the faces of his cast. Two of them lie brought from the Met's production: Régine Crespin's Mme de Croissy, whose death scene produces an extraordinary effect, both musical and physical, in the confines of the Opéra Comique, and Maria Ewing's neurotic Blanche, a nervous thoroughbred constantly assailed by doubts but sung and acted with all the intensity the role demands.

It was a feeling she shared with the woman she plays in Nelly's Version, a "mystery thriller" written and directed by Maurice Haton, and based on the novel by Eva Figs. It will open Riverside Studios cinema tonight, and is to be screened on Channel 4 on June 9 - election night.

comes out an easy winner in this spring's Poulenc revival. From Paris to Colmar for another French opera that is beginning to find favour again. Roméo et Juliette. It is back at the Opéra, the Coliseum have revived it and René Tarrasson's L'Opéra du Rhin have taken it on a tour of Alsace. It certainly fits well, with its single collared set, into Colmar's handsome theatre, which must have been created about the same time as Roméo. It is, perhaps, l'opéra du papa, the kind of evening Philip Hope-Walpole used to delight in outside Paris, but none the worse for that.

Whether some of the events are in Nelly's imagination, or whether she is a victim of a conspiracy, is left to the audience to work out, in the best traditions of The Draughtman's Contract. (The director of photography, Curtis Clark, also worked on that film.) Ms Atkins's feeling is that Nelly is indeed a victim - but of the oppressive domesticity from which she tries to escape.

"It was a very odd film to make. There was nothing really but to trust Maurice and do what he was asking, and there was no point in arguing because he had a vision of the whole thing. I have never known so little about the character I was playing. I just played it scene by scene and tried to give Maurice what he wanted. It's either going to mean something to people or it's not. Of course, if it was Antonioni and Monica Vitti everyone would accept it, but because it's English, they will probably feel that things should be explained.

Concerts

Bach Choir/Wilcocks Festival Hall

Friday night's big South Bank concert had a peculiarly mixed programme. First, Sir David Wilcocks conducted the Bach Choir and Philharmonia Orchestra in the London premiere of Alun Hoddinott's Sinfonia Fidei, and this at least had splendid Latin texts.

of the Festival Hall's many unsoft seats. The rest of the programme was occupied by Sir Michael Tippett's A Child of Our Time, a kind of secular oratorio, now all but 40 years old. It is very much a work of its period - another ambiguous commitment, I suppose - with a text by the composer himself. What is most immediately striking now is how simple most of it is in comparison with the musical and intellectual complexity of much of Sir Michael's later output.

Max Harrison

RPO/Masur Festival Hall

Two soloists for the price of one, two symphonies to frame them, and an unscheduled encore, made a generous programme by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. The soloists were Paul Tortelier and his son Yan Pascal, who played the Double Concerto by Brahms with something more than a shared family feeling in their close association one with another, after they had each solo part, but they had each separate first entries.

Mr Masur's conducting has a brisk efficiency and a willingness to let his players respond, without forcing instrumental effects, that suggested a clear line of musical thought already instilled at rehearsal. Time pressed, and I had to miss the finale of Dvornak's G major Symphony, which ended the programme. Until that point the conductor had emphasized the bacic as well as Bohemian character in the music, with harping horns in point up the first movement's climax and the woodwind charm laboured rather heavily in the Adagio. It was nevertheless a performance of satisfying character, admirably played.

Dance

New work Chisenhale/Sadler's Wells

Laura Dean's last performance at Sadler's Wells on Saturday contained the only piece more than a year old which she brought to London: Dance, dating from 1976, when she first formed her company. Apart from a deft account of the dancer's elements are familiar from her current works, but more concentrated and so more exciting.

fashioned underwear and sporty boots, she used a mixture of stomping and skipping, quick energy and silliness, eagerness and reserve to convey both character and mood.

way a trained body moves, using improvisation, acrobatics and high spirits in a way that was entertaining as well as thought-provoking.

Advertisement for Nelly's Version film, featuring Eileen Atkins. Includes text: 'MITHRAS FILMS PRESENT Eileen Atkins in NELLY'S VERSION. A film by Maurice Haton based on a novel by EVA FIGES. 23 - 27 MAY 7.30pm, 28 MAY 3pm. Tickets £2. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road Hammersmith W6 7AB 3354.'





THE TIMES 1000 1982/1983 The World's Top Companies...

Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 3. Contango Day, June 6. Settlement Day, June 7. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Table with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Gross Div, and Capitalization. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, and RUBBER.

THE WEEK AHEAD by Jeremy Warner

Boots expected to turn in £130m for year

Full year figures on Wednesday from Boots the chemist will concentrate the City's mind on another high street retailer...

Boots does not face the same almost insurmountable problems that Woolworth does and has recently made a start on rationalization with a phased programme of closing the Timothy Whites stores.

quite significantly. However, the fact that the division is in profit at all could hardly stand in greater contrast to the performance of the bakeries owned by Rank Hovis McDougall, which reports half-year figures.

ECONOMIC VIEW Crucial pointers for the polls

The April trade figures, out on Friday, are the most significant of the economic indicators released this week, at least as far as the election campaign is concerned.

The pound, which took dollar strength in its stride last week, could look more vulnerable this week especially if the Conservatives' lead in the opinion polls continues to decline.

Half-year profits from Bass on Wednesday should be evidence of how it is benefiting from the resumption of growth in the larger market where it has a higher exposure than most of the other big brewing groups.

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DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTION - the way ahead 071-356 4888

Investment and Finance City Editor Anthony Hillfort

THE TIMES City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 9EZ Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES FT Index: 695.2 FT All Share: 424.88 Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones: 5,561.45

CURRENCIES LONDON Sterling \$1.5580 DM 3.8525 Yen 364.50

INTEREST RATES Domestic rates: Base rates 10 3 month interbank 10 1/4

BOARD MEETINGS TODAY: Interims, ANZ Bank, Concentric, Cosalt, G. Asst

Fed will keep its M2 guide to policy

New York (NYT) - The Federal Reserve Board is expected this week to stick to its policy of taking the emphasis off M1, which measures currency in circulation and checking accounts, and concentrating on the broader M2 and M3.

City University forecasters break with Treasury economic model Study predicts dramatic fall in jobless whoever wins election

By Graham Searjeant model as well as most other private sector models such as those of the National Institute or the London Business School.

EEC warning on protectionism

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent a grave warning on the costs of protectionism to the economies of the European Community has been issued by top finance and economic officials from the 10 member nations, who urge the EEC to take a tough stance in favour of free trade.

New-look BA shuttle to meet competition

By Jeremy Warner British Airways is planning operational changes in its once highly profitable shuttle services between London and Scotland.



Marshall: close to deciding on changes

BTR ready to renew its attack

By Our Financial Staff The battle for control of Thomas Tilling, the building materials publishing and insurance group, is expected to reach its crescendo this week.

Footwear comeback hit by cold spring

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor The unsettled weather is hitting footwear sales just as British manufacturers' returns were showing an improvement in orders and deliveries.

More plan holidays in Britain

By Our Financial Staff Fewer Britons than last year are planning a holiday during this year's season but more are looking to spend it in Britain and particularly in England.

Mexico 'may be on the mend'

Mexico, which owes banks around the world \$90,000m, may have seen the worst of its economic difficulties and managed to stabilize inflation.

Retail chief 'to resign'

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones (right) is expected to announce this week his resignation as director general of the Retail Consortium, the trade body which represents the bulk of traders in Britain.

Latest Star Wars film marks new battle for success

Fox says the Force is with it again

New York (NYT) - The Force was with Star Wars when it came to the world's cinema screens in 1977. It was with the Empire Strikes Back, too, in 1980, and almost inevitably when Return of the Jedi opens in the United States on Wednesday, completing a trilogy that has accounted for nearly \$1b (£645m) in ticket sales so far.

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day.

Table with flight routes: Friday Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka Saturday Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka Sunday Heathrow - Moscow - Tokyo - Osaka Monday Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka Tuesday Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka Wednesday Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka Thursday Heathrow - Copenhagen - Tokyo - Osaka

Bumpy road ahead for trucks

By Our Commercial Editor A 12 per cent increase in sales of trucks over 3.5 tonnes is expected in Britain this year, followed by a 13 per cent rise next year.

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day.

Which day would be the most convenient for you to fly to Japan? Fly Japan Air Lines and you can take your pick. Because we fly from London every single day on one of our two routes - via Moscow or the Polar route.



INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Renishaw plumps for an offer by tender

After the success of Micro Focus's offer by tender, two new companies about to join the ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market are trying a similar approach. Renishaw, which boasts of being the world's leading designer and manufacturer of high-technology precision-measuring equipment, will announce an offer for sale by tender of nearly 10 per cent of its equity later this week.

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Unlisted Securities

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change, Gross Div, Dividend Yield, P/E. Lists various unlisted securities with their respective financial metrics.

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American notebook M1 growth fuels inflation fears

Fears of rapid inflation are occupying the minds of United States policymakers. Increasing economic growth will lead to a sharp increase in the rate of capacity utilization right across the economy.

On Friday, Mr Roger Smith, the chairman of General Motors, told the corporation's stockholders he expects to report a profit of more than \$2bn (£1,269,000) this year, what is more, he said, "I am hopeful that we will earn a profit sufficient to share with our hourly rate employees."

Rapid money growth continues to boost the economy and the prospects for more inflation. In the first two weeks of May there has been a rise of \$11.6bn in the nation's money supply M1.

Still, even the broader aggregated M2 is giving some nasty results. As Mr Fred Kalkstein, chief economist at Janney Montgomery Scott, commented last week: "Measured over a one-year time span, M2 is 12.9 per cent above its level of April 1982."

Rightwise plc advertisement. Registered in England - No. 13317031. Issue of up to £680,000 of 12 per cent Loan Stock 1983/1985. This advertisement appears in connection with the issue of up to £680,000 nominal of 12 per cent Loan Stock 1983/1985.

Moulinex CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS. SALES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1983 (in thousands of FF). Turnover, France 195.4, 180.5, +8.7. Turnover, Export 335.8, 329.2, +2.0.

Table of Eurobond prices (yields and premiums), Floating Rate Notes, and Fixed-Interest Stocks. Includes columns for Price, Yield, and Premium.

Swire Pacific Limited Scrip Dividends. Final dividends for the year ended 31st December 1982. The average last dealt prices of the Company's shares on the stock exchanges in Hong Kong on which the Company's shares are traded, for the five trading days up to and including 20th May 1983 were:

Mowlem International Construction, Property Development, Mechanical Engineering, Laboratory Instruments and other Technological Services for Construction and Industry. Key points from Mr Philip Beck's statement to shareholders.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF. Milford Docks: A circular containing details of a rights issue is expected to be posted within the next 14 days. Barnbers Stores: The chairman told the annual meeting that: "The encouraging signs which were apparent in the first few weeks of the financial year have not been sustained."

Granville & Co. Limited (Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited) 27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 9EB. Telephone 01-621 1212. The Over-the-Counter Market.

King & Shaxson PLC STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, Mr T. S. HOHLER, M.C. to be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 13th June 1983. A steady fall in interest rates in the six-month period to 31st October 1982 enabled your Board to report record profits at the interim stage.

Base Lending Rates. ABN Bank 10%, Barclays 10%, BCCI 10%, Consolidated Crds 10%, C. Hoare & Co 10%, Lloyds Bank 10%, Midland Bank 10%, Nat Westminster 10%, TSB 10%, Williams & Glyn's 10%.



Football: only half-time in the global game as FIFA and Brighton kick sand in the giants' faces

Kissinger blows whistle on world

The United States Soccer Federation will spend the next few weeks unapologetically studying, under the leadership of Henry Kissinger, the legal implications of the award of the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico by FIFA without a vote having been taken.

This is the most extraordinary fact to emerge from last Friday's meeting. Shocking technically, an motion on resolution to give Mexico the 2500th event was over before the executive committee.

By midnight on Friday, with the United States and Canadian delegations still based by the ridicule to which they had been exposed by FIFA's charade of hearing the representations which they had long before decided to ignore, several members of the executive committee with a conscience were admitting that there had not been a vote.

On Friday morning Mr. Havelange, having had most members of the executive at a social function the previous evening, asked the assembled committee of 20 if they had any objection to the special commission, which some of them had only just received.

I understand that the report, which the Americans and Canadians have not been allowed to see, recommended Mexico while making various criticisms, some allegedly inaccurate, of the two rival bids which had been analysed on paper but not on the site.



Smith (No 10), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

United should turn Wembley tide

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent. Manchester U (0) 2 Brighton (1) 2. Stapleton, Wilkins 2886,000. (After extra time). The red ribbons of Manchester United hung from the FA Cup by the most slender of threads.

They might have, been colleagues capturing a private moment in a day by the seaside, not a public outing that was to be witnessed by an estimated audience of 400 million in 50 countries.

But Smith, the holder of ooc record as the first player to appear in the domestic finals of two different countries (he collected a Scottish League Cup) in the same season, could not claim another for his club.

One of United's absentees, Coppell, was more sorry missed on the right flank. Ron Atkinson, their manager, claimed that Davies was "one of our best players", but after a promising opening in which he almost headed them into the lead he was largely ignored.

Manchester United: G Bailey, M Duxbury, A Alston, R Wilkins, K Moran, G McQueen, B Robson, A Muirhead, P Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Bannan. Brighton: G Mossley, C Ramsey (sub, G Ryan), G Pearce, A Greig (sub, G Galloway), G Case, G Howett, M Robinson, G Smith, N Smilie, R Harewood, A Gray (Grey Yarnmouth).

Ferguson furious

By Hugh Taylor. Aberdeen 1 Rangers 0. After extra time. The smiles of the Aberdeen players as they lined up for the presentation of the Scottish Cup at Hampden Park on Saturday were more sceptical than triumphant.

Recall for Bannan as Bett goes

Rangers' midfielder player Jim Bett, with this week being his old club, Luton, of Belgium, for around £150,000 this week and forfeit the chance to further his international career.

French class of '83

By Peter Ball. France Czechoslovakia 1-0. England Italy 1-1. The 1983 European Youth Championship, which was won by France yesterday at White Hart Lane, did not provide many memorable moments.

Horvath in command

By a Special Correspondent. Berlin. Kathleen Horvath, aged 17, yesterday achieved the biggest victory of her two-year professional career and provided the West German crowd with a new heroine when she surprised a defeated opponent to win the 2-0 set, 1-6, 7-5, in the West German women's tennis championships.

Net profit for Barker

By a Special Correspondent. Sue Barker comfortably achieved her first target in the attempt to climb back into the world's elite of tennis when she won the LTA Paddington International tournament in West London yesterday.

CYCLING: A MILK RACE MARVEL

Breezy Elliott is not at his brightest. By John Wilcockson. Malcolm Elliott has the athletic talents of his Sheffield neighbour, Sebastian Coe, and the temperament of the former Milk Race winner, Les West, who was at his most dangerous when he said: "I feel awful."

David Miller Juniors called up by Brazil

Rio De Janeiro (Reuters) - The Brazilian manager Carlos Alberto Parrera, has chosen a 19-strong party for next month's four-match tour of Europe with no surprises but two new faces, including midfielder Roberto, who has won a recall, as he did full back Luisinho, Brazil defeated Chile 3-1 in Rio last month.

Motor racing: Prost unchallenged as he recovers championship lead

From John Biensden, Spa-Francorchamps. Alain Prost returned to the top of the world championship table after a comfortable victory yesterday in the Belgian Grand Prix here. The Renault driver took the lead after the mid-race refuelling stop, but he increased it steadily to nearly half a minute, an impressive finishing line, easing up, 23 seconds ahead of the Ferrari of Patrick Tambay.

Motor cycling: Spencer's top marks

Madrid (Reuters) - The American Freddie Spencer beat his compatriot and nearest rival Kenny Roberts in a close finish to the Spanish 500cc Grand Prix yesterday to increase his lead to the world championship.

Tennis: Arias the adventurer finds reward in Italy

From a Special Correspondent, Rome. The United States teenager, Jimmy Arias, won his second grand prize championship in a week when he beat Jose-Luis Panatta 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4, in an exciting men's singles at the Italian Open Championships here yesterday.

IN BRIEF

Two pull out of French Open. Paris (AFP) - Balazs Taroczy, of Hungary, who is ranked 39th in the world, and Eddie Dibbs, of the United States, have both pulled out of the French open tennis tournament, which starts here today, through injury.

Elliott (top), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

Manchester U (0) 2 Brighton (1) 2. Stapleton, Wilkins 2886,000. (After extra time).

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France Czechoslovakia 1-0. England Italy 1-1.

Germany 1-0. Austria 1-0. Czechoslovakia 1-0.

Italy 1-0. France 1-0. West Germany 1-0.



GOLF

# Faldo breaks one record and is aiming for another

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Nick Faldo won his third tournament in successive weeks at Sand Moor, Leeds, yesterday. With a final round of 69, blemished a little by shots dropped at the 16th and the 18th, he finished on 272, eight under par, in the Car Care Plan event to beat Brian Waites (67 yesterday) and Howard Clark (70) by one stroke. Faldo's £10,000 first prize brings his winnings already to £31,954.

A wealth of statistics came tumbling out of various books of reference as Faldo strode to a convincing victory, whatever the small margin might suggest. He is the first British player to win three tournaments in successive weeks. Peter Alliss won three in a row in 1958, but had a week's interval. No player has won four in a row, so Faldo, in his own words, will be "going for a real history next week" when he competes in the PGA Championship at Royal St George's, which ought to be his favourite tournament.

He has won it three times, the second in 1980, when it was held at the same Sandwich course. His record for the three tournaments he has played since returning from the United States is:

French (par 72)	Martini (par 70)	Car Care (par 70)
67	67	67
69	66	68
72	66	69
277	268	272

Alf Padgham won four successive tournaments but winter intervened between the first, in 1935, and the second in 1936, nor were the three in 1936 over successive weeks. Faldo now requires two more victories to equal Bernard Hunt's record of five in a season (1963).

The record books cannot confirm whether his nine successive rounds under 70 is a new landmark, but on two counts Faldo has some way to go before challenging Brydon Nelson's record in 1945 when the legendary American won 11 tournaments in a row and played 19 successive rounds under 70.

Faldo began the day in joint second place with Roger Chapman and Clark, and one stroke behind David Frost. Within two holes Faldo was ahead, making light of the dreaching rain which took five holes. Chapman, Clark, and Frost, playing in the group ahead, had opened with a five.

For 15 holes, Faldo played flawless golf in miserable conditions. The seventh (383 yards) fell to a drive and eight iron to three feet, and the ninth (364 yards) to a one iron and wedge to four feet.

He was now four shots ahead, and there he stayed for much of the afternoon, as he reeled off immaculate par figures with his handsome swing of his, now a little flatter and more solid, while his challengers played duck and drake, picking up a shot here and dropping one there.

Frost fell out of the running and played four fives from the 11th, and Chapman, who could not manage a birdie until the 13th, immediately surrendered with a five at the next.

Six at the 16th, where Faldo pulled his drive and had to back back to the fairway, may have given Waites and Clark a glimmer of hope, but Faldo put three at the next allowed Faldo to miss the second, from four feet, which mattered not at all, except that it denied him the heroic finish his golf deserved and his self-esteem demanded in front of a huge gallery.

Leverkusen, of West Germany, reached the women's final after the result of their match against Skif Moscow was altered in their favour by the technical delegate from 2-2 to 2-1. After consultation with the umpire concerned, the second goal which the Moscow team scored from a point of law, the German team having protested.

Southgate's D. Owen; J. Durbie, R. Dodd, O. Craig, A. K. McGinn, J. Shaw, M. Spry, J. Sandhu, M. Anderson (sub O. Spry); D. Thomas, S. Kelly.

YORKSHIRE (4) beat MIDDLESEX (2) 127-107. Yorkshire scored 127 before Southgate had bowled out 10 batsmen and crossed the ball for Agnelgates, lurking in the centre, to score a well-taken goal.

With Ryzkhov suspended for dangerous play, Dynamo were forced to play with 10 men. They had then become too desperate to take advantage. Five minutes before the end they came close to a score from a short corner, the Dynamo goalkeeper, from Shaw and then from Thomas.

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Faldo: flawless golf in miserable conditions

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HOCKEY

# English hopes ended by Dynamo

From Sydney Friskin, The Hague

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Southgate's hopes of winning the European club championship disappeared here yesterday when they were beaten in their last group match by the holders, Dynamo. Dynamo, who had won the title in 1979, were the only Dutch club to reach the final.

After their fine 2-1 win on Saturday over Heidelberg with goals by Kerly in the first half and Scholten in the second, Southgate needed only a draw yesterday to qualify for the final. When they had held Dynamo to a blank first period they were halfway to their objective.

With their tight, controlled defence, in which Durbie was outstanding, Southgate gave little away up to the interval. Neither did the Soviet champions, generally with fine control of the ball and the chance to attack arose, Dynamo made considerable headway with their speed, fitness and control.

After being put in Middlesex was a poor start and there was a 1-0 lead for Yorkshire.

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# Somerset anger at Oval decision

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

There were a lot of very angry people at the Oval yesterday, and it was not surprising. In bright sunshine and with would-be spectators coming in to the ground as fast as two turnstiles would allow - perhaps 1,000 had already paid for admission (£2.50 for adults, £1.00 for children) - it was announced that the John Player League match between Surrey and Somerset had been abandoned.

Play was due to start at two o'clock. Early arrivals were informed only that the umpires had inspected the pitch at 12 o'clock and would do so again at 1.30. The first inspection anyone could see was when the pitch was called off by the umpire. It was given the unenviable task of announcing that it had been. The time was 1.40. Those who had bought tickets were not satisfied with being told that these would be valid at any future Sunday league match at the Oval this season. Visitors from Somerset, with no cause to return to the Oval, protested.

They stormed the secretary's office to get their money back, feeling, not without justification, that they had been conned. While accepting that the purchase of a ticket is not of itself a guarantee of play, they felt that some warning should have been given them concerning the state of the ground - which, of course, it should. Even at 1.55 anyone telephoning the Oval for prospects of play were being told that the match would be recorded at 12.15, that there would be a 1.30 inspection.

Although they were not needed, extra police were sent for. By way of a compromise, Surrey said that those from Somerset with tickets should leave their names and addresses at the club office, and that if the Surrey committee were agreeable they would have their money refunded. Tony Brown, the new Somerset secretary, was more decisive. "If you don't get your money from Surrey," he said, "you'll get it from us." At that, things simmered down. It was an occasion Surrey will want to forget, but will need to remember.

The decision to call the match off was not, in fact, theirs. It was taken by the captains (Knight and Rose) and umpires (Plews and Whitehead), with no one dissenting at the 1.30 inspection. That it should have been in the critical situation in which the game now finds itself, was, I thought, pathetic.

The pitch being perfectly fit and the square dry enough, the ground staff were happy for cricket to be played. At the Vauxhall end the ground was certainly wet, yet for much of the afternoon children played their own games on it, while others promenaded, without leaving a mark. As a public relations exercise it was enough to cause utter disenchantment.

The gate, by the way, was to have gone towards Geoff Howarth's benefit fund. Had the game gone ahead, it might have amounted to some £7,000. Mercifully, he had insured against the weather.

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CRICKET

# Illingworth makes his mark

By Richard Streeton

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# Turner leads way

By Alan Ross

Bournemouth: Hants (4) beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets. Hampshire are jointly top to the John Player League table after consecutive victory with two overs to spare over Northants in warm sunshine yesterday. It was Northants third reverse in a row, but Hampshire a vital win to overhaul their 173 victory target.

Left-hander David Turner was Hampshire's top scorer with 56 not out, hitting four boundaries in his best innings of the season so far. Chris Smith, 44, both opened hit a six and two fours. Trevor Jesty hammered a lively 17 and Mark Nicholas struck the winning boundary.

Northants began well, reaching 51 in 12 overs, but then fell away and only 21 came in the next ten overs. Peter Willey scored with 67, including a century pull for six, and Wayne Larkins supported him with 30, which included a six and two fours, in an opening stand worth 51.

Geoff Cook also hit a six in a brisk 40, but four late wickets tumbled for only 18 runs when Hampshire's bowlers were in control.

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RUGBY UNION

Lions power play is marred by too much passion

From Don Cameron, Rotorua

Bay of Plenty... British Lions... The many and perplexing aspects of this British Lions team were all on display during a tempestuous win over Bay of Plenty at Rotorua on Saturday.

Within 23 minutes of being offered first use of a brick breeze blowing down a firm and fast field, the Lions and argued away for 20 minutes... The Lions were again clear 28-12 and the Bay of Plenty spirit soon faded away.

So, in one game watched by a record crowd of 35,000, the Lions seemed to run through a whole gamut of ability... The Lions were again clear 28-12 and the Bay of Plenty spirit soon faded away.

Teenoso secures the Piggott vote

By Dick Hinder

Lester Piggott will ride Teenoso in next week's Derby. The booking was confirmed yesterday morning by his Newmarket trainer, Geoffrey Wragg. It will be the first time that the champion jockey has ridden a horse for Wragg, who has made such a fine start in his first season as a trainer since taking over from his father, Harry.

Piggott, who has eight Derby victories to his credit, decided to partner Teenoso in the premier classic before the Lance Cumani-trained Tolomeo disappointed him in a work-out at Newmarket yesterday morning. He rode the 2,000 Guineas runner-up in a mile gallop with Old Country and two other stable companions, working the reverse side of the Newmarket racecourse.

The Italian trainer, praying for better ground at Epsom, confirmed that Gian-Franco Dettori would now take the mount on Tolomeo. Michael Stoute also galloped Cock Robin, with Shearwater and Karadar, in a similar work-out and it was clear that Cock Robin was faster than figure in the Derby finish.

Robert Sangster confirmed that the veteran American jockey, Bill Shoemaker, has accepted the ride on Shearwater, who was second on Hawaiian Sound in the 1978 Derby, won by Shirley Heights.

RACING: JOCKEYING FOR DERBY MOUNTS



Teenoso outstaying Shearwalk in the Lingfield Derby trial.

stable companion, Dunbeath, in the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Diess was a credible eighth in the 2,000 Guineas, considering his interrupted preparation. He ran despite an infection from a cut leg, found on the morning of the race, and Piggott was not hard on him once his chance had gone.

The Wragg-trained Fairidge, third in the 1,000 Guineas, appears to have an easy passage in the International Fillies' Stakes on her way to the Coronation Stakes; Mick Lambert's unbeaten two-year-old Or Dynasty was made to overcome in the Manor Stakes.

L'Attrayante makes it a Guineas double

By Our Irish Racing Correspondent

The going apart, there was no semblance of an excuse for any of the losers in Saturday's Guineas. The 1,000 Guineas at The Curragh, won in fighting fashion by Mrs Eddie Thieriot's L'Attrayante. This earned out to be on of the cleanest run classics for years, and every challenger of note appeared to get a clear run at the important stage.

After the outsider Jostan's joy had cut out the running for the first five furlongs, she was tackled and passed by the Truro, who chugged on to the lead for almost a furlong but could not accelerate as Alim Badel brought L'Attrayante with a sweet effort to take the lead.

Looking back through the field at this point, I observed Freddie Head in a narrow opening on Maximova, but just as it seemed that he might be cut off, the gap widened and Maximova cruised away to second place. As the L'Attrayante, but the gamble of switching to the so-called better ground on the rail did not come off and Maximova was comfortably held over the final 100 yards.

Stylish Smuggly adds to Douieb's riches

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent

Smuggly won the most important victory of her career with a fine display in yesterday's Prix Sain-Lévy at Longchamp. Once again Douieb's progressive filly came with a sustained late run to cut down Sharaya three hundred yards from the post and she was going away for two lengths.

Alain Badel was always confident of success as Smuggly had been beating L'Attrayante, winner of the Poule d'essai des Poulaines and the Golds Irish 1000 Guineas in her home ground. If the public had known that Smuggly would have started favourite but, as it was, Sharaya and Mystere Etale were preferred in the betting.

Sharaya, having only her first race, made a brave effort to lead all the way. She was still well clear at the turn into the straight but had no answer to Smuggly's superior finishing stroke. The Aga Khan's filly is sure to improve with age and meet Smuggly again when the pair join battle in the Prix de Diane on June 12. Mysterie Etale will also be in the Diane line-up and should do much better if the ground improves by then.

The Barry Hills trained Nibault finished last of the eight, about 16 lengths behind Smuggly.

Shock in the Preakness

Deputed Testamony, a 134 outsider, easily won the Preakness Stakes at Baltimore, Maryland on Saturday. Desert Wind, who second in the Kentucky Derby two weeks ago, was second again.

High honors was another four lengths back in third place while the heavily-backed favorite and Kentucky Derby winner Susty's Halo, finished a well-beaten sixth.

Mark Lusk, the Lamour trainer, added his first winner when Portagen won the Cup Final Day Stakes at Thirk on Saturday.

Salisbury off

Salisbury's meeting tomorrow has been cancelled because the course is waterlogged.

There will be an inspection at 8.30am on Friday for tomorrow's meeting at Brevicrey. The clerk of the course John Clewley is "hopeful" provided there is no further rain.

Weekend results

Kempton Park: 1.20-1.40-1.50-2.00-2.10-2.20-2.30-2.40-2.50-3.00-3.10-3.20-3.30-3.40-3.50-4.00-4.10-4.20-4.30-4.40-4.50-5.00-5.10-5.20-5.30-5.40-5.50-6.00-6.10-6.20-6.30-6.40-6.50-7.00-7.10-7.20-7.30-7.40-7.50-8.00-8.10-8.20-8.30-8.40-8.50-9.00-9.10-9.20-9.30-9.40-9.50-10.00-10.10-10.20-10.30-10.40-10.50-11.00-11.10-11.20-11.30-11.40-11.50-12.00-12.10-12.20-12.30-12.40-12.50-13.00-13.10-13.20-13.30-13.40-13.50-14.00-14.10-14.20-14.30-14.40-14.50-15.00-15.10-15.20-15.30-15.40-15.50-16.00-16.10-16.20-16.30-16.40-16.50-17.00-17.10-17.20-17.30-17.40-17.50-18.00-18.10-18.20-18.30-18.40-18.50-19.00-19.10-19.20-19.30-19.40-19.50-20.00-20.10-20.20-20.30-20.40-20.50-21.00-21.10-21.20-21.30-21.40-21.50-22.00-22.10-22.20-22.30-22.40-22.50-23.00-23.10-23.20-23.30-23.40-23.50-24.00-24.10-24.20-24.30-24.40-24.50-25.00-25.10-25.20-25.30-25.40-25.50-26.00-26.10-26.20-26.30-26.40-26.50-27.00-27.10-27.20-27.30-27.40-27.50-28.00-28.10-28.20-28.30-28.40-28.50-29.00-29.10-29.20-29.30-29.40-29.50-30.00-30.10-30.20-30.30-30.40-30.50-31.00-31.10-31.20-31.30-31.40-31.50-32.00-32.10-32.20-32.30-32.40-32.50-33.00-33.10-33.20-33.30-33.40-33.50-34.00-34.10-34.20-34.30-34.40-34.50-35.00-35.10-35.20-35.30-35.40-35.50-36.00-36.10-36.20-36.30-36.40-36.50-37.00-37.10-37.20-37.30-37.40-37.50-38.00-38.10-38.20-38.30-38.40-38.50-39.00-39.10-39.20-39.30-39.40-39.50-40.00-40.10-40.20-40.30-40.40-40.50-41.00-41.10-41.20-41.30-41.40-41.50-42.00-42.10-42.20-42.30-42.40-42.50-43.00-43.10-43.20-43.30-43.40-43.50-44.00-44.10-44.20-44.30-44.40-44.50-45.00-45.10-45.20-45.30-45.40-45.50-46.00-46.10-46.20-46.30-46.40-46.50-47.00-47.10-47.20-47.30-47.40-47.50-48.00-48.10-48.20-48.30-48.40-48.50-49.00-49.10-49.20-49.30-49.40-49.50-50.00-50.10-50.20-50.30-50.40-50.50-51.00-51.10-51.20-51.30-51.40-51.50-52.00-52.10-52.20-52.30-52.40-52.50-53.00-53.10-53.20-53.30-53.40-53.50-54.00-54.10-54.20-54.30-54.40-54.50-55.00-55.10-55.20-55.30-55.40-55.50-56.00-56.10-56.20-56.30-56.40-56.50-57.00-57.10-57.20-57.30-57.40-57.50-58.00-58.10-58.20-58.30-58.40-58.50-59.00-59.10-59.20-59.30-59.40-59.50-60.00-60.10-60.20-60.30-60.40-60.50-61.00-61.10-61.20-61.30-61.40-61.50-62.00-62.10-62.20-62.30-62.40-62.50-63.00-63.10-63.20-63.30-63.40-63.50-64.00-64.10-64.20-64.30-64.40-64.50-65.00-65.10-65.20-65.30-65.40-65.50-66.00-66.10-66.20-66.30-66.40-66.50-67.00-67.10-67.20-67.30-67.40-67.50-68.00-68.10-68.20-68.30-68.40-68.50-69.00-69.10-69.20-69.30-69.40-69.50-70.00-70.10-70.20-70.30-70.40-70.50-71.00-71.10-71.20-71.30-71.40-71.50-72.00-72.10-72.20-72.30-72.40-72.50-73.00-73.10-73.20-73.30-73.40-73.50-74.00-74.10-74.20-74.30-74.40-74.50-75.00-75.10-75.20-75.30-75.40-75.50-76.00-76.10-76.20-76.30-76.40-76.50-77.00-77.10-77.20-77.30-77.40-77.50-78.00-78.10-78.20-78.30-78.40-78.50-79.00-79.10-79.20-79.30-79.40-79.50-80.00-80.10-80.20-80.30-80.40-80.50-81.00-81.10-81.20-81.30-81.40-81.50-82.00-82.10-82.20-82.30-82.40-82.50-83.00-83.10-83.20-83.30-83.40-83.50-84.00-84.10-84.20-84.30-84.40-84.50-85.00-85.10-85.20-85.30-85.40-85.50-86.00-86.10-86.20-86.30-86.40-86.50-87.00-87.10-87.20-87.30-87.40-87.50-88.00-88.10-88.20-88.30-88.40-88.50-89.00-89.10-89.20-89.30-89.40-89.50-90.00-90.10-90.20-90.30-90.40-90.50-91.00-91.10-91.20-91.30-91.40-91.50-92.00-92.10-92.20-92.30-92.40-92.50-93.00-93.10-93.20-93.30-93.40-93.50-94.00-94.10-94.20-94.30-94.40-94.50-95.00-95.10-95.20-95.30-95.40-95.50-96.00-96.10-96.20-96.30-96.40-96.50-97.00-97.10-97.20-97.30-97.40-97.50-98.00-98.10-98.20-98.30-98.40-98.50-99.00-99.10-99.20-99.30-99.40-99.50-100.00-100.10-100.20-100.30-100.40-100.50-101.00-101.10-101.20-101.30-101.40-101.50-102.00-102.10-102.20-102.30-102.40-102.50-103.00-103.10-103.20-103.30-103.40-103.50-104.00-104.10-104.20-104.30-104.40-104.50-105.00-105.10-105.20-105.30-105.40-105.50-106.00-106.10-106.20-106.30-106.40-106.50-107.00-107.10-107.20-107.30-107.40-107.50-108.00-108.10-108.20-108.30-108.40-108.50-109.00-109.10-109.20-109.30-109.40-109.50-110.00-110.10-110.20-110.30-110.40-110.50-111.00-111.10-111.20-111.30-111.40-111.50-112.00-112.10-112.20-112.30-112.40-112.50-113.00-113.10-113.20-113.30-113.40-113.50-114.00-114.10-114.20-114.30-114.40-114.50-115.00-115.10-115.20-115.30-115.40-115.50-116.00-116.10-116.20-116.30-116.40-116.50-117.00-117.10-117.20-117.30-117.40-117.50-118.00-118.10-118.20-118.30-118.40-118.50-119.00-119.10-119.20-119.30-119.40-119.50-120.00-120.10-120.20-120.30-120.40-120.50-121.00-121.10-121.20-121.30-121.40-121.50-122.00-122.10-122.20-122.30-122.40-122.50-123.00-123.10-123.20-123.30-123.40-123.50-124.00-124.10-124.20-124.30-124.40-124.50-125.00-125.10-125.20-125.30-125.40-125.50-126.00-126.10-126.20-126.30-126.40-126.50-127.00-127.10-127.20-127.30-127.40-127.50-128.00-128.10-128.20-128.30-128.40-128.50-129.00-129.10-129.20-129.30-129.40-129.50-130.00-130.10-130.20-130.30-130.40-130.50-131.00-131.10-131.20-131.30-131.40-131.50-132.00-132.10-132.20-132.30-132.40-132.50-133.00-133.10-133.20-133.30-133.40-133.50-134.00-134.10-134.20-134.30-134.40-134.50-135.00-135.10-135.20-135.30-135.40-135.50-136.00-136.10-136.20-136.30-136.40-136.50-137.00-137.10-137.20-137.30-137.40-137.50-138.00-138.10-138.20-138.30-138.40-138.50-139.00-139.10-139.20-139.30-139.40-139.50-140.00-140.10-140.20-140.30-140.40-140.50-141.00-141.10-141.20-141.30-141.40-141.50-142.00-142.10-142.20-142.30-142.40-142.50-143.00-143.10-143.20-143.30-143.40-143.50-144.00-144.10-144.20-144.30-144.40-144.50-145.00-145.10-145.20-145.30-145.40-145.50-146.00-146.10-146.20-146.30-146.40-146.50-147.00-147.10-147.20-147.30-147.40-147.50-148.00-148.10-148.20-148.30-148.40-148.50-149.00-149.10-149.20-149.30-149.40-149.50-150.00-150.10-150.20-150.30-150.40-150.50-151.00-151.10-151.20-151.30-151.40-151.50-152.00-152.10-152.20-152.30-152.40-152.50-153.00-153.10-153.20-153.30-153.40-153.50-154.00-154.10-154.20-154.30-154.40-154.50-155.00-155.10-155.20-155.30-155.40-155.50-156.00-156.10-156.20-156.30-156.40-156.50-157.00-157.10-157.20-157.30-157.40-157.50-158.00-158.10-158.20-158.30-158.40-158.50-159.00-159.10-159.20-159.30-159.40-159.50-160.00-160.10-160.20-160.30-160.40-160.50-161.00-161.10-161.20-161.30-161.40-161.50-162.00-162.10-162.20-162.30-162.40-162.50-163.00-163.10-163.20-163.30-163.40-163.50-164.00-164.10-164.20-164.30-164.40-164.50-165.00-165.10-165.20-165.30-165.40-165.50-166.00-166.10-166.20-166.30-166.40-166.50-167.00-167.10-167.20-167.30-167.40-167.50-168.00-168.10-168.20-168.30-168.40-168.50-169.00-169.10-169.20-169.30-169.40-169.50-170.00-170.10-170.20-170.30-170.40-170.50-171.00-171.10-171.20-171.30-171.40-171.50-172.00-172.10-172.20-172.30-172.40-172.50-173.00-173.10-173.20-173.30-173.40-173.50-174.00-174.10-174.20-174.30-174.40-174.50-175.00-175.10-175.20-175.30-175.40-175.50-176.00-176.10-176.20-176.30-176.40-176.50-177.00-177.10-177.20-177.30-177.40-177.50-178.00-178.10-178.20-178.30-178.40-178.50-179.00-179.10-179.20-179.30-179.40-179.50-180.00-180.10-180.20-180.30-180.40-180.50-181.00-181.10-181.20-181.30-181.40-181.50-182.00-182.10-182.20-182.30-182.40-182.50-183.00-183.10-183.20-183.30-183.40-183.50-184.00-184.10-184.20-184.30-184.40-184.50-185.00-185.10-185.20-185.30-185.40-185.50-186.00-186.10-186.20-186.30-186.40-186.50-187.00-187.10-187.20-187.30-187.40-187.50-188.00-188.10-188.20-188.30-188.40-188.50-189.00-189.10-189.20-189.30-189.40-189.50-190.00-190.10-190.20-190.30-190.40-190.50-191.00-191.10-191.20-191.30-191.40-191.50-192.00-192.10-192.20-192.30-192.40-192.50-193.00-193.10-193.20-193.30-193.40-193.50-194.00-194.10-194.20-194.30-194.40-194.50-195.00-195.10-195.20-195.30-195.40-195.50-196.00-196.10-196.20-196.30-196.40-196.50-197.00-197.10-197.20-197.30-197.40-197.50-198.00-198.10-198.20-198.30-198.40-198.50-199.00-199.10-199.20-199.30-199.40-199.50-200.00-200.10-200.20-200.30-200.40-200.50-201.00-201.10-201.20-201.30-201.40-201.50-202.00-202.10-202.20-202.30-202.40-202.50-203.00-203.10-203.20-203.30-203.40-203.50-204.00-204.10-204.20-204.30-204.40-204.50-205.00-205.10-205.20-205.30-205.40-205.50-206.00-206.10-206.20-206.30-206.40-206.50-207.00-207.10-207.20-207.30-207.40-207.50-208.00-208.10-208.20-208.30-208.40-208.50-209.00-209.10-209.20-209.30-209.40-209.50-210.00-210.10-210.20-210.30-210.40-210.50-211.00-211.10-211.20-211.30-211.40-211.50-212.00-212.10-212.20-212.30-212.40-212.50-213.00-213.10-213.20-213.30-213.40-213.50-214.00-214.10-214.20-214.30-214.40-214.50-215.00-215.10-215.20-215.30-215.40-215.50-216.00-216.10-216.20-216.30-216.40-216.50-217.00-217.10-217.20-217.30-217.40-217.50-218.00-218.10-218.20-218.30-218.40-218.50-219.00-219.10-219.20-219.30-219.40-219.50-220.00-220.10-220.20-220.30-220.40-220.50-221.00-221.10-221.20-221.30-221.40-221.50-222.00-222.10-222.20-222.30-222.40-222.50-223.00-223.10-223.20-223.30-223.40-223.50-224.00-224.10-224.20-224.30-224.40-224.50-225.00-225.10-225.20-225.30-225.40-225.50-226.00-226.10-226.20-226.30-226.40-226.50-227.00-227.10-227.20-227.30-227.40-227.50-228.00-228.10-228.20-228.30-228.40-228.50-229.00-229.10-229.20-229.30-229.40-229.50-230.00-230.10-230.20-230.30-230.40-230.50-231.00-231.10-231.20-231.30-231.40-231.50-232.00-232.10-232.20-232.30-232.40-232.50-233.00-233.10-233.20-233.30-233.40-233.50-234.00-234.10-234.20-234.30-234.40-234.50-235.00-235.10-235.20-235.30-235.40-235.50-236.00-236.10-236.20-236.30-236.40-236.50-237.00-237.10-237.20-237.30-237.40-237.50-238.00-238.10-238.20-238.30-238.40-238.50-239.00-239.10-239.20-239.30-239.40-239.50-240.00-240.10-240.20-240.30-240.40-240.50-241.00-241.10-241.20-241.30-241.40-241.50-242.00-242.10-242.20-242.30-242.40-242.50-243.00-243.10-243.20-243.30-243.40-243.50-244.00-244.10-244.20-244.30-244.40-244.50-245.00-245.10-245.20-245.30-245.40-245.50-246.00-246.10-246.20-246.30-246.40-246.5







# University Appointments

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Department of Extra-Mural Studies Continuing Education Division SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN TRANSPORT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Transport Studies to be appointed from 1 October 1983. This post is funded by a grant from the London Transport Executive to mark the fifth anniversary of the London Transport. It is expected that applicants will have a wide range of experience in research, teaching and the transport industry. Duties include consultancy and research in the area of urban transport as part of the development of the recently formed Unit for Transport Studies. Some teaching for the Department's Certificate and Diploma in Transport Studies and Transport Management will be required. The post will be tenable for five years. Salary will be on the Senior Lecturer Scale (£12,920 - £16,180, under review) in addition to the London Allowance of £1,158. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-836 8000 ext 3248. The closing date for receipt of applications is 22 June 1983.

## Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING  
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electrical Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering, beginning in October 1983 on a full-time basis. The successful candidate should have a good degree with supporting industrial or other professional experience. Salary scale: £5,375 - £13,905 per annum (under review). The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. A. S. Copland, The University of Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies) should be sent not later than Friday 10th June 1983, quoting reference No 2008/A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS WELLCOME LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Wellcome Lecturer in this Department, tenable for 5 years. It is intended to appoint a specialist graduate with a particular interest in the fields of drug metabolism and toxicology who will take part in teaching and research of the Department. Candidates, who should be not normally more than 40 years old, must hold a first class honours degree or a 2:1 honours degree in a relevant subject. Salary scale: £5,375 - £13,905 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary (Pharmacology), The University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS THE IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION SERVICES RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer for the new post of a fixed term of one year to monitor the impact of services such as library automation, banking and electronic mail. The successful applicant will be required to carry out a study of the service providers. Applicants should be graduates with appropriate research experience in a relevant field. Salary will be on the range £6,375 - £11,105 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, from whom further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference number 741/36. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise research in the field of English literature. Salary will be on the range £6,375 - £11,105 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS Department of Linguistics and Literature LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics and Literature, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, from whom further particulars may be obtained, quoting reference number 741/36. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise research in the field of linguistics and literature. Salary will be on the range £6,375 - £11,105 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## CENTRE FOR MARINE LAW AND POLICY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited for a post of Research Associate in the Centre for Marine Law and Policy, The University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social Work in the Department of Social Science, The London School of Economics and Political Science, London WC2A 2AE, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Department of Psychology JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORS

The Department is seeking to appoint three junior demonstrators for 1st October 1983. Salary at £9,780 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## University of Warwick TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN MICROELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships in Microelectronics in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## School of Oriental and African Studies LIBRARIAN OF THE SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian of the School of Oriental and African Studies, The University of London, W.C.1, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## University of Newcastle Upon Tyne Department of Geology TWO LECTURESHIPS IN GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in Geology in the Department of Geology, The University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, Newcastle Upon Tyne, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER Assistant Librarian

Applications are invited for a post of Assistant Librarian in the University Library, The University of Leicester, Leicester, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## University of Swansea

Lectureships  
Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Geology, one of which is a fixed term appointment for two years. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Swansea, Swansea, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Department of Psychology JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORS

The Department is seeking to appoint three junior demonstrators for 1st October 1983. Salary at £9,780 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## University of Warwick TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN MICROELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships in Microelectronics in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Natural Philosophy, The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER Lectureship in the Department of Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Engineering, The University of Leicester, Leicester, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIODIVERSITY AND FOOD SCIENCE Demonstrator in Microbiology

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator in Microbiology in the Department of Applied Biodiversity and Food Science, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Spanish in the Department of Spanish, The University of Durham, Durham, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF SWANSEA Lectureships

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Geology, one of which is a fixed term appointment for two years. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Swansea, Swansea, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Department of Psychology JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORS

The Department is seeking to appoint three junior demonstrators for 1st October 1983. Salary at £9,780 per annum (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## University of Warwick TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN MICROELECTRONICS

Applications are invited for two Research Fellowships in Microelectronics in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, The University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Natural Philosophy, The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER Lectureship in the Department of Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Engineering, The University of Leicester, Leicester, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIODIVERSITY AND FOOD SCIENCE Demonstrator in Microbiology

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator in Microbiology in the Department of Applied Biodiversity and Food Science, The University of Nottingham, Nottingham, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Spanish in the Department of Spanish, The University of Durham, Durham, to whom applications should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quoted ref: R822/A.

# HORIZONS

## The Times guide to career choice

# Taking a year off to work

It is at about this time of year that sixth formers often begin to think about taking "a year off" before going on to higher education. Reasons are varied but usually include the desire for a break from academic work after A levels, the chance to see something of the world, and a wish to earn money before going to college.

Arguments rage for and against the idea. There is a good deal to be said for getting off the academic conveyor belt, but much depends on the reason for it. Before becoming a full-time student it can be helpful to taste something of working life, since many employers are now looking closely at previous work experience as well as at qualifications. Parents, however, often worry that in a year off the desire to continue with higher education can disappear, and in some cases this undoubtedly happens. Sixth formers are often concerned that their proposed college or university will not approve of a year away from study.

All surveys conducted among students who did take a year off and then proceeded to higher education show that some admitted to initial difficulties in settling down, but once above these initial hiccups, they performed less well academically than originally expected. In universities, polytechnics and colleges therefore the idea of spending a year away from the system is usually regarded as at least acceptable if not positively beneficial, but there are exceptions. Most mathematics departments are against it, while many admissions tutors for other courses agree in principle, but insist that the student should be "constructively". As definitions of this vary somewhat, the only thing to do is contact the department concerned and ask for an opinion.

No one would regard as constructive a year spent on social science because a hoped for job did not materialize. It is important to start planning early. Most will feel confident at least the promise of a job have not been made by September, do not defer entry to higher education. Many people would like to spend some time abroad, and provided that money is not the overriding factor, temporary jobs overseas can be easier to come by than those at home. On the whole, foreign students are usually willing to settle for lower paid work in return for the chance to travel and to learn a language, and are therefore not in direct competition with nationals in the search for a job.

However, most countries are suffering from unemployment, just as we are, and the number of unskilled jobs available has declined. A summer holiday job in a hotel or similar establishment can be a good way to start. Most hotels recruit extra seasonal staff and a more permanent position may be available. Several British travel companies employ young people who can speak a foreign

## Beryl Dixon on job opportunities for students between courses

language as couriers in their continental camp-sites, and for non-linguists there may be domestic work available. Some of these firms are particularly interested in "year off" students. An pair work is often easy to find, and other ideas include grape picking, agricultural work, teaching English and office and shop work. Work on an Israeli kibbutz is another possibility.

For anyone who is interested in voluntary work (expenses and pocket money only) many organizations arrange long or short term periods of work mainly in Europe, but worldwide in some cases. Two useful publications which are normally available in libraries are *Summer Jobs Abroad* which gives addresses in most countries for details of both paid and voluntary work and also valuable advice on health and work permit requirements, and *Year Off* which contains information on voluntary work, but also gives some ideas on finding paid employment.

In the current employment situation well paid, unskilled temporary work in this country is becoming harder to find. Traditionally, students have worked in shops, offices, factories, hospitals, hotels and catering establishments. Although the employment situation is tightening up, these areas are definitely still worth trying. Shops and offices often need extra staff to cover the summer and Christmas holiday periods. Building sites may be in need of temporary labourers and the easiest way to find out is to contact the foreman of a construction site. British hotels and holiday camps can be a

good source of seasonal employment, and throughout the year bars and restaurants often have difficulty in finding staff for evening and weekend work. Hospitals may still have openings for people prepared to work unsocial hours, and if you are willing to stay for a year it is worth inquiring about a post as a nursing auxiliary. Jobs involving children are still fairly easy to come by and there are specialist agencies which can arrange positions as nannies, mother's helps or as teachers or matrons in preparatory schools.

If you have a specialist skill or hobby this can often be put to good use. Specialist agencies may have temporary positions to offer, several companies which run adventure holidays for children recruit staff to act as sports instructors, anyone with science A levels could work as a laboratory assistant.

On the whole you will have to put in a lot of hard work in order to find a job. Do not expect to see many advertised. Register with employment agencies, look through local papers, use any contacts you have and write direct to personnel officers. It is worth mentioning that some schools are members of organizations such as G.A.P. which arranges a year's work for sixth formers between school and higher education while in some areas large companies like I.B.M. offer a year's planned placement to young people who have a higher education place provisionally arranged. Your school will be able to tell you more.

Lastly, if money is not an absolute priority and you would like the opportunity to do something worthwhile, there are several organizations which arrange periods of community service lasting from six months to one year. One of the best known is Community Service Volunteers.

# Helpful new books

The last month has seen the publication of a selection of useful books of interest and relevance to graduates and school leavers considering a choice of career. These include *A Year Off* Formerly published as *Time Between*, this completely revised handbook aims to guide people to the right organizations and places during the time they spend between school and higher education. Copies are available from CRAC, Hobsons Press, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ, price £1.85 plus p. & p.

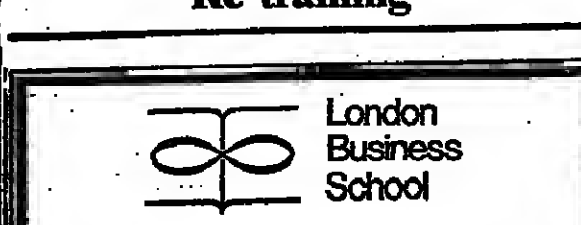
In Edward Fennell's piece "The credit side of banking" last Monday, a sentence should have read "Barclays graduate scheme is aimed at attracting the men and women who, ultimately, will fill the top 404 management jobs in the bank."

Kogan Page has just released four new titles in their well-established "Careers" series. These are *Careers Working with Horses* by Monty Korman, *Careers in Oil Gas* by Philip Alpin, *Careers in Catering and Hotel Management* by John Kinross, and *Careers in Computers* (2nd edition) by Dennis Carlisle. Each is illustrated. Copies from Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1, price £6.95 (hardback), and £2.50 (paperback).

Jobs in advertising, electrical and electronic engineering, retail management, marketing and the media are the latest to be covered by the Manpower Services Commission's *Working in* series. They are available from the Sales Department, Commission, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, price 95p.

# Educational, Careers and Re-training

## London Business School



## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Accounting at the London Business School. The post arises because of temporary secondment of permanent faculty and will be for a fixed term of two years only. The successful applicant may currently be employed in an academic post, in business or in a professional accounting firm. He or she should be able to teach both financial and management accounting courses at an introductory level to groups of exceptionally capable students in both postgraduate and executive programmes. Applicants will also be expected to offer a field of special competence for advanced teaching and research. The field could be any one of Financial Accounting, Management Accounting and Control, Public Sector Accounting, Comparative Accounting. Applicants seeking secondment from an existing post for a substantial period will be considered. Starting salary will depend on experience and qualifications and will be in the upper band of the lecturer scale £11,400 to £14,664 inclusive of London Allowance. Applications should be sent to: Professor W. Reid, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

## Cranfield

## SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

## MSc/Ph D BY RESEARCH

Opportunities exist for good honours graduates in Engineering, Mathematics or Science in undertake research in the field of Thermal Power. Topics of particular interest relate to the application of Computational Techniques to the prediction of combustion and flow in engines - both gas turbines and reciprocating. The Thermal Power Group has established and developed expertise in the field of gas turbine technology. The School of Mechanical Engineering offers a wide range of excellent research facilities and a stimulating environment. Studentships are available to successful applicants. For further details please contact: Professor J. M. Moss (Ref 828), School of Mechanical Engineering, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Cranfield, Bedfordshire MK43 0AL, Tel Bedford (0234) 75011 Ext. 2386.

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## HIGHLAND HEALTH BOARD

## POST OF PRINCIPAL MICROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the post of Principal Microbiologist in the Department of Microbiology of Raigmore Hospital, Inverness. The duties will be mainly in bacteriology, and the successful applicant will be responsible to the Consultant Bacteriologist. Salary will be on the scale £10,000 to £13,000, plus London Allowance. Applications should be sent to the Deputy Academic Registrar, The University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC2E 7HU, closing date 16 June 1983.

## THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

## Inns of Court School of Law

## LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from barristers holding good honours degrees in law for a Lectureship in Law in the Department of Law, The Inns of Court School of Law, 11, Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EU. The duties will be mainly in teaching and supervising research in the field of law. Salary will be on the scale £11,000 to £13,000, plus London Allowance. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, The University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC2E 7HU, closing date 16 June 1983.

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## HORSHAM SUSSEX

Craft, Design, Technology. Required for September 1984, on the continued basis of the present incumbent, a Head of Department. Christ's Hospital is an independent, wholly charitable foundation for boys aged 7 to 18. In 1983 it will become co-educational throughout the age range. Applications, accompanied by a full curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent to: The Head Master's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Chichester, Sussex BN1 1TL.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to THE TIMES

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 6.00 Carefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Fitt at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with 2.40 headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.30 and 8.30; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.
9.05 Election Call. Sir Robin Day with David Baele, ready to answer electors' questions (with Radio 4) (Telephone number 100 4411).

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain Presented by Lynde Barry and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.05; election report with Robert Kee at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; Going for a Laugh with Bobby Thompson at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35. Closes down at 9.25.
ITV/LONDON
9.30 For Schools: A North American Indian's canoe 8.47 Living in a post-industrial society 10.04 Is there a need for more nuclear power stations? 10.11 The art of the interviewer 10.48 Religious education 11.08 Elementary arithmetic 11.22 Young nurses training in a busy hospital 11.39 Two married couples discuss changing roles

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: City Centre Development 6.55 Maths Curve Sketching 7.29 The Oil Game 7.45 Dinner at Baron d'Halbach's 8.10 Closes down.
6.38 V8 Schools. Colleges Play: Fresh Starts, by Bill Lyons 10.00 Closes down.
11.00 Play School: For the under fives, presented by Carol Cole and Chris Tranchell. The show is the traditional, The Ant and Dove 11.25 Closes down.
5.10 Language Acquisition: An Open University production that examines the ways children learn language.
5.40 Topper: American comedy series of the 1950s about a husband and wife ghost team who return to haunt their old house in the company of a diplomat's St Bernard dog. This evening they help the new occupants of the house when an old school friend begins to disrupt the happy household. Starring Leo G Carroll, Robert Sterling, Anne Jeffreys and Lee Patrick.
8.05 Cartoon.
8.15 I Can Jump Puddles. Episode five of the Australian drama series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a crippled since childhood after contracting polio. He is now 16 years old and is determined to become independent of his parents. Starring Lewis Fitz-Gerald.
7.10 News summary with subtitles.
7.15 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.
7.25 Royal Gala Concert, live from the Royal Albert Hall. Introduced by Richard Baker, celebrating the centenary of The Royal College of Music. The concert, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, is performed by and for present members of the Royal College and includes music by Holst, Vaughan Williams, Tippett, Arnold, Elgar and Fauré. In the interval Richard Baker talks to some of the people connected with the Labour Party.
9.40 Spotlight: Dickie Henderson recalls the highlights of his long and successful career in showbusiness. With special guest Bertie Hare.
10.25 Private Lives presented by Maria Alton. Her guests are Alan Price, Her and Muriel Stoppard who reminisce about the sights, sounds and smells that have left an indelible mark in their minds. Peter Skellern nudges their musical memories.
11.00 Newswatch. The latest news from around the world plus Campaign 65, full coverage of the day's election developments.
12.00 Open University: Changing Sea Levels. 12.25 Black and British. Closes down at 12.55.

CHOICE

A strong cast, headed by Alan McClelland, Jane Wenham and Norman Rodway, has been assembled for Lane Auld's masterful adaptation of Maxim Gorky's pre-revolution drama SWIFTERS (Radio 4 8.00pm) Set in the Russian provincial country estate of the factory-owning Gardin family, the play examines the conflicting political forces that assail the head of the family, Zakhar. On the one hand, he believes that he is liberal-minded but when confronted with creeping communism from his factory - and estate workers, he finds himself in conflict with his industrial but essential business partner, Mikhail (played with capital letter by Timothy Bateson) who disapproves of his factory's conciliatory attitude towards the workers. A play about one that does not flag, thanks to Michael Heffernan's direction

CHOICE

appearance of Mr Cronkite diminishes their appeal
A KIND OF LIVING (Channel 4 5.00pm) is a new series of satirical programmes that takes a look at the serious side of the subject parodied in the successful comedy series The Good Life - self-sufficiency. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon, whose own experience of self-sufficiency was gained by a childhood on a farm in Cornwall, the programmes will cover every aspect of the aspiring small-holder. In this first programme the concept of self-sufficiency is examined and some of those people who have had experience of the practicalities of the ideal reveal the harsh realities that face those who fancy going back to nature

CHOICE

From Garfyn's Creek. Based on the correspondence of a young Welshman who went prospecting in Australia in 1891. Story line: The Vigil, by W. V. Jacobs.
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8.40 The Week on 4.
8.47 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.05 Election Call: 01-880 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 News.
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10.30 Morning Story.
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3 give up prison rooftop protest

An attempt to talk seven prisoners, including four IRA men, out of their rooftop protest at Albany jail on the Isle of Wight began yesterday after three of the 10 men who started the demonstration on Friday came down.

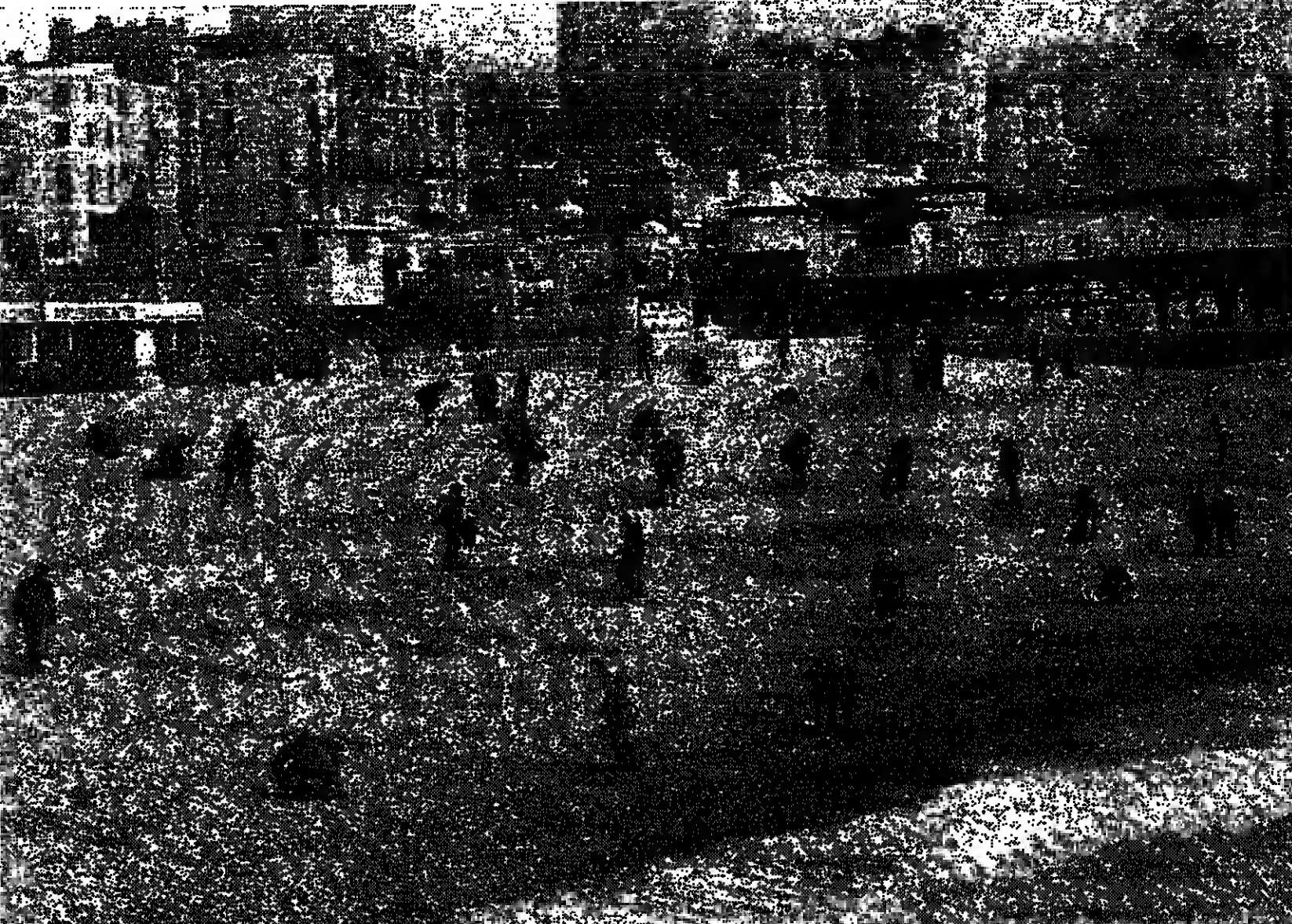
They were taken off the roof by a hydraulic lifting platform and a spokesman at Albany said: "The rest of the prison is very quiet."

A total of 110 men have now been transferred from Albany to mainland prisons following the destruction of the jail on Friday when prisoners rioted, ripping up furniture and hurling cell doors and sinks at prison officers. Damage was estimated at £1.5m.

The whole of B Wing is now unusable and a quarter of C Wing has had to be evacuated. There are 168 men left in the prison.

The men on the roof have hung out banners with messages scrawled on white sheets asking for the repatriation of "IRA political prisoners" and equal treatment for inmates of prisons in Ulster and Britain.

Film of the damaged workshops and art room was shown on television news bulletins. A prison spokesman said that taxpayers should see what they would have to pay for.



Making a clean sweep: Volunteers armed with detectors battle with the metal rubbish on Brighton beach yesterday. The operation, which had the backing of the resort's council, is said to have been the biggest of its kind in the world. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Letter from Warsaw How Britain helped the Polish underground

The West is in bad odour in official Poland. Hardly a day passes without one spokesman or another denouncing the stupidity of Western sanctions or the mendacity of the Western press.

During these inclement times, diplomats, by way of defence, tend to revive their glittering national contributions to Poland: the French talk of Enlightenment, of Voltaire's influence on Polish thought, of the Franco-Polish courts of Polish kings. The Italians chatter about the church. But the British remain strangely silent - our main gift to Poland is the Warsaw sewer system.

That may seem a dubious achievement, especially during summer, when the stench rises out of the cobble-stoned roads leading to the Vistula river. But in the nineteenth century the British construction was a formidable triumph of persistence and engineering - and these sewers later saved more lives than the average first aid centre, acting as a clandestine link between Warsaw districts during the Second World War.

The system was designed by William Lindley in the 1870s and the construction work was continued by his sons, William and Joseph.

The municipal authorities decided after the great fire of Warsaw in 1866 that a water supply system was needed - until then districts such as Praga pumped their water straight from the river without filters and wells were the main water source.

But the social resistance to a sewer system was strong, partly because of the cost. A typical pamphlet of the period is entitled: "The water supply and sewage system for Warsaw as an instrument of Judaism and chauvinism aimed at the destruction of the Polish population of the Vistula."

But Lindley, in an effort which would nowadays earn him half a page of promotion in the Financial Times, succeeded in selling his design and even managed, to persuade the Warsaw mayor, then a man generally to be influential in a Czarist St Petersburg, to get approval for the project.

By 1886 the system was functioning well. But there is no greater tribute to the quality of the design than the way it was used by the anti-Nazi resistance in occupied Warsaw. During the Warsaw uprising of 1944, it was the sewers which proved to be the only reliable link between the old town district and the northern district of Zoliborz, which were cut off by the German troops.

The sewers became not only a communications channel but also the way to transport munitions, guns and food. Conditions underground were even worse than above: the tunnels were black and round, so that it was almost impossible to find a footstep.

The routes which eventually encompassed most of the centre of the capital were tried out by "sewer women", *kaptanki*, nimble girls who laid string as markers along the way. To lose the string was *czarna* death. The escaping *kaptanki* had to use short sticks to feel their way and even a relatively short distance could take a whole day of light-by-inch progress.

The sewers had been used to some effect to provide escape for Jewish resistance fighters during the ghetto uprising of 1943, but came fully into their own the following year.

The Germans swiftly realized what was going on and developed their own sewer units, which would booby-trap the tunnels, luring, according to at least one account, grenades from the roofs of the tunnels. A gas known as Typhoon was also used and its explosive power was so dramatic that there are few survivors' accounts of its effects.

Nowadays the sewers are merely a source of complaint. The water supply too is limited - may even be off for a time, usually in three weeks, every summer - partly because the old Lindley system cannot cope with the large city, that Warsaw has become and partly because of the large amount of equipment that was destroyed during the war.

But the Lindley network is still coping remarkably well and has certainly stood the test of time better than Voltaire. There is a perverse satisfaction in being able to smell, every day on the way to work, British influence.

Roger Boyes

Parkinson and Jenkin tipped in reshuffle

Continued from page 1

be persuaded otherwise, believing him to be an excellent candidate for Home Secretary.

Sir Geoffrey's reputation for toughness and single-mindedness was won during the Heath Administration, for his part as Solicitor General and as part of the European Communities Act and the Industrial Relations Act, the two most controversial measures of the Parliament. That reputation has been strengthened by his apparently unyielding stance during the Thatcher years.

But as a young politician he was also known for his reputation as a social reformer.

Mr Jenkin, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary of State for Social Services, is the strong runner for

a post of Chancellor if Sir Geoffrey moves.

His only serious rival would be Mr Nigel Lawson, another former Treasury minister. But Mr Jenkin has the longer ministerial career and Mrs Thatcher is thought unlikely to want to move Mr Lawson from the Department of Energy, where he has established a firm grip.

Mr Whitlaw's departure from the Home Office in the event of a Tory win seems to be in little doubt. He is expected to made Leader of the Lords soon after the election.

Last Friday on the BBC radio programme *Election Call* he replied, when asked about his position in a future Tory government: "I will do whatever I am asked to do."

Arafat moves to put down PLO 'mutiny'

Continued from page 1

colleagues believe they were sent by Syrian military authorities. The implication is obvious: Palestinians who reject Mr Arafat's leadership and thus any attempt to negotiate with Israel through King Hussein of Jordan will be rewarded financially and militarily by Syria and Libya.

So far about 200 men are actively involved in the "mutiny" and more radical PLO leaders such as Dr George Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, still support Mr Arafat. Since there are up to 10,000 guerrillas in Lebanon, the "mutiny" can hardly be considered extensive, but it nevertheless constitutes a serious challenge to the PLO leadership.

Lebanon abductions, page 6

Pym likely to fight over Foreign Office post

Continued from page 1

to his friends, felt threatened by her attitude. But Mrs Thatcher emphasized yesterday: "Really, may I make one plea: we have got two and a bit weeks to go in this election. We have got to fight it on the really big issues and that is what I am trying to do."

Nevertheless, the Cabinet "wets" understand only too well that the Prime Minister's personal style of government has indeed become a campaign issue. They also accept its justification.

Certainly, if Mrs Thatcher was returned with an even stronger majority, Mr Pym would not be the only Cabinet "wet" to find himself threatened in her reshuffle.

Mud avalanche buries Alpine village, killing 9

Teglio, (AP) - A giant avalanche of snow and mud crashed down on to this tiny village in north Italy yesterday, killing nine people and injuring at least 20. Rescue squads were searching for more people possibly buried under the debris.

The wall of snow hit the Lombardian village of about 350 residents shortly after noon, crushing at least 15 houses and causing other smaller avalanches.

Teglio, near the Swiss border, at an altitude of 3,500 ft, had been hit by rain and snow for 20 successive days. The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdisotto had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

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THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a concert to celebrate the granting of its Royal Charter, Albert Hall, London, 7.10.

Show, Royal Chelsea Hospital, London, 5.30

Princess Margaret attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.25. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and The Duchess of Gloucester attend the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15. Prince Michael attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15. Prince Michael attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15.

New exhibitions

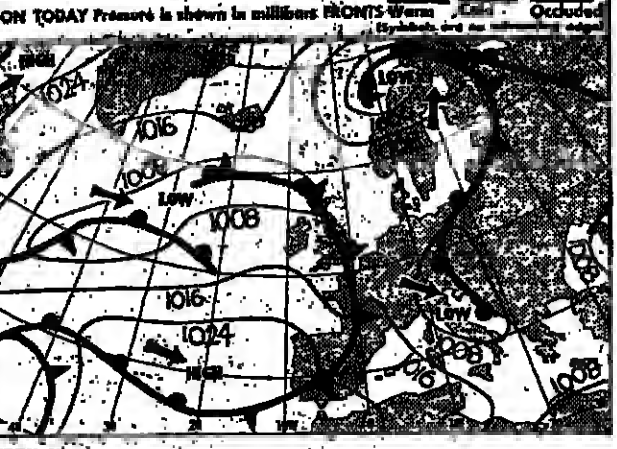
Matthew Boulton and the Toy-makers, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 3). Topographical Pictures: local scenes, featuring town and country over two centuries, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until July 31).

The Times/Halifax house price index

Table showing house price index data for various regions and months, including monthly index, average price, and percentage change.

Weather

A trough of low pressure will move NE over England, Wales and Northern Ireland. London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry at first with light sun, showers developing, becoming heavy, perhaps thunder; wind S to SW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).



The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,136

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting positions for words. The grid is partially filled with letters.

Talks, lectures

Birds of the West Midlands, by Graham Harrison, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30. Bridges and their Builders, by C. L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Nature notes

Blackbirds and song-thrushes are still singing vigorously; a male blackbird will sometimes sing with his back full of insects on his way to feed his young. Woodpeckers are displaying in the air; they soar up, clap their wings at the crest of the arc, then plane down again.

Roads

London and South-east: A25: Single lane traffic at junction of new Godstone by-pass construction site in Surrey; use M25 instead. A26: Lane closures at junction 1 (M25 intersection); severe congestion likely. M1: No access northbound at junction 5 (Watford); also lane narrowing on northbound carriageway.

Lighting-up time

Table showing sunrise and sunset times for various locations across the UK, including London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

High tides

Table showing high tide times for various coastal locations in the UK, including Liverpool, Manchester, and London.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes are: £100,000: 16KX 121974 (the winner comes from Newport Gwent); £50,000: 31XK 55696 (Liverpool); £25,000: 23ZN 518256 (Glasgow).

The pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies, including Australia, Japan, and the USA.

Anniversaries

Births: Linnaeus, botanist, South Rashall, Sweden, 1707; William Hunter, physician and medical writer, Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1718; Franz Mesmer, physician, Weil, Germany, 1734; Thomas Howard, London 1759; Deaths: Girolamo Savonarola, preacher and martyr, burnt at the stake, Florence, 1498; Henrik Ibsen, Oslo, 1906; John D. Rockefeller, Oriskany Beach, Florida, 1937.

The papers

If unemployment is to rise to anything like the five million within ten years forecast by the Cambridge group of economists, then the economic case for the Tories will collapse, says the Daily Mirror, and without that they have nothing.

Highest and lowest

Table showing the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in various UK locations over the last 24 hours.

Around Britain

Table showing weather conditions and temperatures across different regions of Britain, such as London, Manchester, and Glasgow.

Advertisement for 'The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,135 will appear next Saturday'. It includes a small crossword puzzle grid.

A large advertisement for 'The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,135 will appear next Saturday'. It features a large crossword puzzle grid and promotional text.